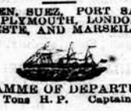
The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,307 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY. 1885.
L. Tasmania	4500	800	G. G. Perrins....	27th Feb.
M. Cathay	3983	500	T. Fairtlough ..	6th Mar.
L. Hydaspes....	2984	500	G. Scrivener	13th "
— Gwalior	2733	500	C. Harris.....	20th "
L. Bokhara	2944	500	H. Wrogbell	27th "
M. Carthage	5012	1000	G. N. Hector....	3rd April
L. Surat.....	3112	550	C. R. Edwards..	10th "
— Nizam	3726	500	W. J. Webber ..	17th "
L. Ghuzan.....	4540	800	H. Wyatt	24th "
M. Thames	4101	500	W. A. Seaton...	1st May.
L. Malwa.....	2959	500	A. W. Adamson.	8th "
— Assam.....	3036	500	S. F. Cole.....	15th "
L. Verona	3118	600	L. H. Moule....	22nd "
M. Siam.....	3041	500	E. Ashdown....	29th "
L. Venetia.....	2726	500	A. B. Daniell....	2nd June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter passengers for London change Vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1885
MALWA	2959 500	A. W. Adamson.....	6th March.
VENETIA.....	2726 500	A. B. Daniell	20th "
ROSETTA.....	3002 700	G. W. Brady	3rd April.
ROMILLA.....	3560 700	W. Barratt.....	17th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Feb. 21, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 37 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Feb. 21, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITA FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, and NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 2nd of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 350, Rs. 180, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discounts.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered at LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of departure.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons. H.P.	
CHINA.....	5,000 350	1st Mar. 1885.
GIVA*	3,000 450	1st April "
RUFFAELE RUBATTINO	3,000 300	15 May "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1885.

* No Second Class accommodation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1885
BERENICE.....	G. B. Verona ..	3,200 300	1st March
ELISABETTA.....	G. Catich.....	4,100 600	2nd April
MADUSA.....	G. Ragusin.....	3,000 500	2 d May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 300	Rs. 200	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 320

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MEDUSA.....	G. Ragusin	3,000	550	1st March. 1885.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ORION	G. Mahorcich ..	3,500	500	15th March

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Steam Launch Office, 30, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Jan. 30, 1885

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE well-known and fast-sailing S.S. "COLOMBO," Captain HUSSON, will sail direct for Marseilles on or about the 10th March next.

She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For Passage &c. Apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

TO OWNERS OF COTTON PRESSES AND COTTON BUYERS.

THE HODGART PATENT COTTON OPENER, MIXING and CLEANING MACHINE,

Overcomes all objections to Machines of previous designs.

Absolute security from Risk of Fire.

Dispenses entirely with labour and beating with canes.

Guaranteed to open and mix 400 lbs. of cotton per minute.

References and full particulars can be obtained from

The Sole Agent,
F. W. SHALLIS.
23, Apollo-street, Bombay.
Where a Model may be seen.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th February, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S.S. "BURMAH," 108, tons, on 26th February, 1885.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 6 p.m. calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, February 14, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS,

BY ALL MAIL AND PRINCIPAL ROUTES OR BY THE SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTES,

AVAILABLE for one or more passengers, any day, to all parts of Europe Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, etc., may be had to start from

EVERY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Every information freely given re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, etc. Cook's Coupons for nearly 900 Hotels. See Cook's Monthly Mail and Indian Advertiser, January Number, Anas, post-free.

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist Agents.

Bombay, 17, Hornby Row, The Fort.
Calcutta, 10½, Old Court House-street.

N.B.—Subscribers of Rs. 3 to C. M. M. & I. A. Newspaper, for 1885 published monthly, also have a chance of Free First Class Passage to London and back. Subscriptions to be paid before March 20th to participate. See January Number.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRIME
STILTON CHEESE.
Re. 1-4 per lb.
in first-rate condition.

TREACHER AND Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINEST FRENCH SWEETS, CONFECTIONERY, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, etc.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Green Chinois.	Red Pears.	Almonds.
Golden "	Greengages.	Apricots.
Anlelique.	Mirabelles.	Ginger.
White Pears.	Peaches.	

Rs. 2 per pound.

BEST FRENCH SWEETS, in 7 pound boxes or loose. Price Rs. 2 per pound.

Pralines à Vanille, Red or Brown.
Jujubes. Pate Guimauve.
ROYAL MIXTURE,
Consisting of Chocolates, Pralines, Sugared Almonds, Bird's Eggs, etc., etc.
SUGARED ALMONDS AND SUGARED NUTS.
Re. 1-8 per pound.
CHINESE MARBLES AND BIRD'S EGGS.
14 as. per pound.
SWEETS IN BOXES.
Sugared Almonds.
Re. 1, 1-4, 1-8, Rs. 2 and 2-8 each.
CHOCOLATE LOMBART.
As. 12, Re. 1, 1-2, 1-4, 1-8, Rs. 2 and 3 each.
CHOCOLATE CREAMS.
Rs. 1-4 and 2-4 each.
BONBON FRANCAIS.
Re. 1-4 each.
PRETTY HAMPERS, CONTAINING CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS AND BON-BONS.
Rs. 4-8 each.
HAMPERS CONTAINING SWEETS ONLY.
As. 12, Rs. 1-2, 2-4 each.
SMALL FANCY BOXES, Baskets, etc.
As. 8, 12, Re. 1, and 1-12 each.
BOXES containing 6 of above assorted.
Rs. 3-8 each.
HANDSOME SILK BOXES, containing Mixed Sweets.
Rs. 1-8 and 2-8 each.
BOXES PAINTED WITH LANDSCAPES containing Mixed Sweets.
Re. 1-12 each.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SYRUP
OF
POMEGRANATE RIND,

A truly efficacious and excellent remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

"G. J. M.," Meerut, Feb. 16, 1885, writes :—"I find it to be the only medicine which has had any effect in overcoming the prolonged attack of Chronic Dysentery from which I have been suffering since September, 1882."

Per bottle Re. 1-8.
Prepared only by
KEMP AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S
FINE OLD WHISKIES.

		per doz
SCOTCH	THE "EDINA." This celebrated spirit is never exported till it has been five years in blend. It has then a gentle homogeneous fragrance such as none but the choicest Scotch spirits possess	Rs. 24
	THE "OLD HEAD." *Four stars.* This is a sister spirit to the "Edina," blended with the utmost care, and kept five years before bottling. Its bouquet is full and soft	Rs. 26
IRISH..	THE "OLD HEAD." *Three Stars.* The same Whisky as the above, but blended *three* years before bottling. It is scarcely inferior to the four stars. Flavour mellow; bouquet very grateful	Rs. 24

The above Spirits in point of quality challenge competition. They are not Whiskies "for the million."

KEMP & Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS CLARETS.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
HOUSEHOLD CLARET,* of superior flavour and body. Not a *petit* Wine.....per doz.	10 0	5 8
ST. JULIEN MEDOC (J. J. Bordes). A very fine, pure, matured table Wine ..... "	15 0	8 8
CHATEAU LAFITTE (J. J. Bordes). An after-dinner Wine of superior character. "	30 0	..
CHATEAU BELLEGRAVE (J. J. Bordes). A rarely choice Wine, imported specially for Invalids..... "	50 0	..
HOUSEHOLD CLARET,* in hogsheads. In perfect condition. Clubs and Messes speak of it in the highest terms. Each hogshead is inclosed in an outer cask with straw packing.....per hog.	200 0	..

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

	Rs. as.	Rs. as
AIR BEDS, CUSHIONS and PILLOWS ... ...from	4 0 to	50 8
BATHS, best London tin, with or without cover, lock and strap ...from	6 0 to	45 8
BINOCULAR GLASSES ... ...from	20 0 to	50 8
CAMP CHAIRS of wood or iron to fold up ... ...from	3 8 to	22 0
CARPET, CLOTHES and COURIER BAGS ... ...from	4 0 to	13 4
COCOA, COFFEE and TEA ... ...per packet from	0 12 to	8 6
CORK BEDS and MATTRESSES... ... ...from	15 0 to	22 0
CORK SCREWS and LEVER KNIVES ... ...from	0 10 to	1 0
DRESSING BAGS, and DRESSING CASES ... ...from	8 0 to	300 0
HAMMOCKS ... ...from	11 0 to	16 0
MEDICINE CHESTS in mahogany, oak, solid leather or japanned tin ... ...from	6 0 to	100 0
MILK, CONDENSED SWISS ... ...per tin, each 7 as., per doz.	5	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS ... ...from	22 8 to	50 8
PRESERVED PROVISIONS, Fish, Meats, Pates, Sausages, &c., &c.from	0 5 to	3 0
PIPES, CIGARS, and TOBACCOS of every description.		
POCKET CANTEENS, completely fitted		
POCKET FILTERS, complete in case ... ...from	3 8 to	5 0
POCKET DRAM FLASKS... ... ...from	2 0 to	100 0
PORTMANTEAUX, basil, Black. or Solid Leather... ...from	20 0 to	100 0
RAILWAY KEYS ... ...from	12 0 to	1 4
RAILWAY RUGS ... ...from	10 0 to	30 0
SOVEREIGN CASES ... ...from	2 8 to	9 0
STATIONERY of every description by the best makers.		
SWIMMING BELTS ... ...each	5 0	
SYPHON TAPS, German-silver or electro-plated ... ...from	4 0 to	6 0
TEA and COFFEE POTS ... ...from	1 12 to	8 0
TIFFIN BASKETS, completely fitted ... ...from	22 0 to	50 0

UMBRELLAS and Waterproof Clothing of superior manufacture.

WINES, SPIRITS AND LIQUORS OF THE BEST BRANDS AND OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WRITING CASES AND DESKS,
Specially fitted for the use of
TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

RIDING TROUSERS AND BREECHES.

"A PERFECT FIT."
"COMFORT IN THE SADDLE."

Whipcord, the best Chipping Norton in every shade of Colour.....	Rs. 24 0
Thin Bedfordcord, Soft and extra Elastic, a Special Texture for Indian wear.....	" 26 0
Stout Bedford, for district use and hard wear	" 26 0
White Bedford or Doeskin, most perfect materials	" 38 0
White Imperial Kersey, made from the finest wool, very thin and elastic.....	" 36 0

Gaiters made to match the above materials.

CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL. BOMBAY.

LADIES PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

SPECIAL FACILITIES.

FOR obtaining entire travelling outfits, reliable in FASHION, FIT, and QUALITY, and moderate in price.

MESDAMES SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

THORPE AND CO.,

EVERY REQUISITE FOR OFFICERS PROCEEDING ON FIELD SERVICE.

THE NEW REGULATION KHAKEE DRILL FOR UNIFORMS,
PATENT CAMPAIGNING CANTEENS 1, 2 AND 4
PORTABLE WATERPROOF BATHS AND BASINS,
PORTABLE CAMP COTS,
FOLDING CAMP CHAIRS,
CORK MATTRESSES,
WATERPROOF SHEETS,
MONEY BELTS,
FLANNEL SHIRTS,
HOUSE-WIFE,
UNIFORM CASES,
HAND-BAGS,
BUCKSKIN AND DOE GLOVES,
CHOLERA BELTS,
REGULATION WATERPROOF CAPES,
HAWKSE'S HELMETS,
KHAKEE DRILL COVER FOR DITTO,
SPIKES CHAIN, ETC., ETC.,

THORPE AND CO.,

MILITARY TAILORS, SHIRTMAKERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
NOTE THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS:
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S INVALID'S PORT.

PURE, FULL-BODIED, and STRENGTHENING. There is no Invalid's Wine superior to this in any market.

Quarts, Rs. 24 ; Pints, Rs. 13 per dozen.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL Co., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December, 1884, at the rate of Rs. 12-8 (twelve rupees and eight annas) per share will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 23rd instant, to shareholders whose names stood on the register on the 21st current between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on production of share certificates.

The Transfer Book of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 11th, to SATURDAY, the 21st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA, Secretary.

Bombay, Bruce Lane, 7th February, 1885.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HOLTA AND COL. HAWES' TEAS.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, MELBOURNE, AND CALCUTTA.

MORTON, MAJU & Co.'s KANGRA VALLEY TEAS have so long enjoyed a high reputation for PURITY and EXCELLENCE of FLAVOUR, that they think it needless to say anything more beyond recommending THEM to such as have not as yet tried their superior and moderately priced Teas.

Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the ELITE of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of cheap Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOON.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,

IMPORTERS AND MAKERS OF

PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS,
AND
AMERICAN ORGANS,

PIANOS WITH ENTIRE IRON FRAMES
BY ALL THE BEST MAKERS.

THE INDIAN PIANETTE, WITH SOLID ENTIRE IRON FRAME,
Price Rs. 400, Net Cash.

PIANOS FOR HIRE AND ON THE HIRE PAYMENT SYSTEM

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR THE

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK,

Awarded the only Gold Medal for Square Pianos at the Calcutta Exhibition.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN EVERY VARIETY.

PIANOFORTES TUNED
In Bombay or up-country by experienced English Assistants.
PRICED AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION
ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO, LD., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

KEMP AND CO.'S SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
DRY CADIZ.—An excellent dry and delicate Dinner Wine ..... pts. Rs. 13, qts.	24 0
AMONTILLADO.—Possessed of a flavour and character of rare excellence	30 0
CARDINAL.—A very fine natural Wine. "The choicest pure Xeres," extraordinary instances of longevity have been observed among drinkers of this Wine.....	35 0

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
FORT AND CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING SAUTERNE

OF
NORMARDIN MAIGNEN & CO.,
CHATEAUNEUF.

SPARKLING SAUTERNE is a pleasant Sparkling Wine, fairly dry, and perfectly natural.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

EXTRA SEC.

Quarts.....	per dozen Rs.	30
Pints.....	" "	16

SOLE AGENTS,
KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Materials for Field Officers' Quarters in Marine Lines, Bombay.

2. Specification and conditions of Contract can be seen, and forms of Tenders, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on the 26th instant when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rupees 400 and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, 18th February, 1885.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

KOTAGHERRY TEA—GOLD MEDAL, MADRAS.
NILGIRIS TEA—SILVER MEDAL, CALCUTTA.
(K. T. E. in triangle—Trade-mark.)

THIS BRAND has been awarded eight prizes in Madras, Silver Medal and First Class Certificate in Calcutta, seven Diplomas in Melbourne, and is well known in the London Market.

Few if any who have once given it a trial will drink any other, and the large and increasing demand for K. T. E. is its best recommendation.

RECOMMENDED—
ORANGE PEKOE, Yellow label..... Rs. 1-10 per lb.
PEKOE, Pink label ..... " 1-6 "

Other varieties at cheaper rates.

CAUTION.—We guarantee the Tea pure and well seasoned, and sell it in 1 lb. lead packets, and none can be genuine unless purchased from us.

BOLTON & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. OTHELLO arrived from Hull are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective GOODS. The steamer discharges her cargo in the stream and the cargo is being landed on the Carnac Bunder.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th February, 1885.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CLAN SINCLAIR arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 20th February, 1885.

S.S. BRETTON HALL, FROM LIVERPOOL, ARRIVED 21st FEBRUARY, 1885.

CONSIGNEES are informed that this steamer discharges in the Prince's Dock, and that they must sign the GENERAL AVERAGE BOND, recording thereon the value of their consignments and pay a deposit of 2½ per cent. to meet their share of general average before delivery orders will be granted. Chafed and damaged packages must be surveyed by Captain A. C. Clark, before removal from the landing shed, otherwise no claim will be recorded. Goods removed to unclaimed goods warehouse will not be surveyed.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees' boats and if not alongside in time will be landed on the quay at their risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st February, 1885.

THE s.s. RIVER INDUS has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

All claims should be presented to the Captain of the steamer, by whom all such are payable, before the sailing of the steamer; otherwise they will not be entertained by him.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents, inwards s.s. River Indus.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1885.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, at Nasik, for cholera duty, a competent HOSPITAL ASSISTANT, or NATIVE DOCTOR. Salary according to qualifications. Applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, to be forwarded to.

CIVIL SURGEON, Nasik.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for PROVISIONING H. M.'s Common Jail and also the Government Female Workhouse, Bombay, for the year 1885-86. Forms of tenders and all particulars can be obtained on personal application at the office of H. M.'s Common Jail.

No tender will be received later than the 14th March, 1885.

A. G. MACKENZIE, Superintendent H. M.'s Common Jail, and Governor Government Female Workhouse.

H. M.'s Common Jail, Bombay, 20th February, 1885.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. (Gemfire), on Tuesday, the 3rd March, 1885, for casting 2,300 anchors for telegraph purposes.

List of conditions, &c., can be seen at the Storeyard, Waree Bunder, during office hours.

The Chief Superintendent, Bombay Division is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. GERRARD, Hony. Asst. Superintd. In Ch. Govt. Telegraph Stores. Bombay Tele. Storeyard, Waree Bunder, 20th Febry, 85

TO BE LET, from April, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Mazagon, now in the occupation of J. C. D'Aguiar, Esquire. For rent and other particulars apply to E. W. FLOWER, 4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Mazagon, now in the occupation of J. C. D'Aguiar, Esquire. For rent and other particulars apply to E. W. FLOWER, 4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, in Hornby Row, the first, second, and third Floors, either separately or together, above the Offices of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son.

The Floors are suitable either for Residences or Offices, and are well exposed to the sea. For further particulars apply to E. W. FLOWER, 4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE SOLD BY TENDER.

100 Shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 100 paid up, in the Bombay Land and Building Co., Limited.

THE VENDOR is the principal owner of Parli Hill (about ten minutes' drive from Bandora Station) which by improvements already effected has become a valuable building estate and plantation. About 70,000, square yards of land and 4 new bungalows belong to the above company. The Vendor wishes to further develop the estate and to erect several more bungalows (for which applications have been made) with greater accommodation than those already built. The existing improvements have doubled the value of the Co.'s land and the Vendor would be glad to continue them by a small proprietary with the safeguard of limited liability. He himself proposes to retain not less than 100 shares in the Co. as a permanent investment. The Capital would be called up as required to pay the builder. The memorandum and articles of association of the Co. and the last Balance Sheet can be inspected in the office of the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, Bombay. Tenders for the above shares in lots of not less than 5 and at a minimum of Rs. 110 per share will be received by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, Solicitors, Bombay, up to the 2nd March 1885.

SALE OF KANARA TEAK TIMBER.

NOTICE is hereby given that about 1,214 Kandies of GIRDLED TEAK, 3,839 Kandies of SLEEPER WOOD and 48 Kandies of BLACKWOOD of 12½ c. ft. per Kandy will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Kodibag Timber Depot, Karwar, on MONDAY, 16th March, 1885.

2. The timber will be put up in lots of from 200 to 250 kandies girdled teak; 100 to 500 kandies sleeperwood; and 5 to 30 kandies blackwood each, of which the computed measurements as registered in the Government Accounts will be stated. Bids must be made by the lot and not by the kandy. No dispute regarding the contents of any lot will be listened to after the sale.

3. The timber will be put up at a moderate upset price and knocked down to the highest bidder.

4. Terms of Sale.—Cash or payment to the Accountant General, Bombay, on the 2nd day following the sale. In case of the latter the purchaser shall be required to intimate the payment by telegraph to the undersigned.

5. The Forest Depot will not be responsible for any timber purchased if not removed prior to the setting in of the next South-West Monsoon, and will charge Depot rent at the rate of (Re. 1) one per log per measem for all timber remaining unremoved after the 30th November, 1885.

R. G. C. WESTBROOK, In charge Coast Timber Depots.

Kodibag Timber Depot, Karwar, 17th February, 1885.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

SOUDAN EXPEDITION, WARREN'S COOKING Pots, invaluable in camp or field.

GERMAN BEER.—Fresh stock just to hand, in quarts and pints, clear and sparkling.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bedroom or dining room chair extant: light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed, and eminently adapted for up-country use. Illustrated Price-list on application.

TOBACCO HUMIDERATORS.—Ornamental Porcelain, specially designed for keeping Tobaccos fresh and moist in India's arid clime. Rs. 7-8 each, cash.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES; from A. Athanasiades, Cairo, first importation into India; fresh and fragrant.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety, just to hand from the first makers of Paris and Vienna.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings for two, Rs. 15 and for one, Rs. 10 each.

PIANO INSULATORS, Green, Amber, White, &c., per set of 4, Rs. 6.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each, Rs. 4-8 per quire.

FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS, consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush, and Soap Dishes, beautifully decorated. Rs. 16 per set.

"VICTORESS" COOKING STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete; No. 6, Rs. 80; No. 7, Rs. 100.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized Iron Bath-Tubs, with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, and 12, each.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Just received, a small parcel of these celebrated Cigars, direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars. No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each.

J. NEUBERG, 5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles Roaches Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks Gophers.

Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAETY THEATRE.

PERFORMANCE ON TUESDAY, THE 24TH FEBRUARY, 1885.

THE CELEBRATED PROFESSOR BERNARD assisted by Messrs. BERTHA BERNARD and Miss CROWES has just arrived from Europe after visiting all the principal towns in France, Russia, Germany, Prussia, Austria, etc. His great Magical and electrical spiritualisms with magnetism, chemistry, and ventriloquism has created unrivalled sensation in every place he visited, for which he has been awarded a medal by the Czar of Russia at St. Petersburgh, and therefore feels certain that he will be in a position to afford the public of Bombay entire satisfaction in his several performances.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. D. MACROPOLO'S, in Medow-street, Fort.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

WITH reference to the notification No. 559, General Department, by order of H. E. the Right Honourable the Governor in Council which appeared in Part I. of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 19th instant, and under direction of the Rules thereby referred to, it is hereby notified that the Polling place for the Ratepayers' election to be held on TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, is fixed to be at the Municipal Office.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 21st Feb. 1885.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase of the RIGHT in the Thana Collectorate to COLLECT MOWRA FLOWERS growing in all Government Forests whether Protected or Reserved in alienated villages where the alliance has no forest rights, in Government waste lands and village sites, and in the occupied lands of villages in the Dahanu, Mahim, Wada, and Sholapur talukas coming under the Khanu and Kolwan settlements. In cases of disputed right to Mowra flowers the decision of the Collector of Thana shall be binding.

2. The proposed contract will be in force from 6th March to the 31st December, 1885.

3. The Contractor shall purchase Mowra flowers which may be collected and brought to him by members of the wild tribes at the rate to be determined upon.

4. Tenderers should state the amount they are willing to pay for the right to collect the Mowra flowers either for the whole collectorate in lump, for each taluka separately, or for the talukas included respectively in the two Forest divisions of North and South Thana.

5. Tenderers should state clearly the minimum price per Bengal seer of 80 tolas, which they will pay to the wild tribes who will gather Mowra flowers for delivery to them.

6. Tenders should be submitted to the Divisional Forest Officers of North and South Thana for their respective talukas before noon on FRIDAY, the 6th March, 1885, at which hour the tenders will be opened by these officers at Thana.

7. The conditions of the agreement to be entered into by the party whose tender may be accepted and other information relating to the proposed contract can be ascertained personally or otherwise on application to the Divisional Forest officers North and South Thana.

8. It will not be obligatory upon the Forest officers to accept the highest or any tender.

A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH, Conservator of Forests, N. C.

Conservator of Forests, N. C's Office, Poona, 18th February, 1885.

POSTAL NOTICE.

FROM the 1st March, 1885, applications will be received from the public at all Head Post Offices and Selected Sub-Offices to telegraph particulars of foreign money orders to the Indian offices of exchange. The orders regarding which particulars are so telegraphed will then be advised *by post* to the foreign countries of payment, by the Indian offices of exchange, in the same way as ordinary foreign money orders. It should be clearly understood that the orders will be telegraphed only to the Indian office of exchange and not to the foreign country of payment.

2. These rules will apply to money orders drawn upon any of the Indian Colonies or Native States with which foreign money orders are exchanged by India. The general conditions governing the issue of foreign money orders, as detailed in the *Postal Guide*, will apply to orders advised by telegraph, except that the charges on such orders will be as detailed below.

3. The remitter of a foreign money order, advised by telegraph under these rules will be required to pay:—

(a) The equivalent in Indian currency of the value of the order, according to the schedule in force for the time being;

(b) A fixed charge of Rs. 2 for the cost of the telegraphic advice;

(c) Commission on the value of the order, at the prescribed rate. For foreign orders expressed in sterling, this rate of commission will be—

On sums not exceeding	£ 2	Rs. a.
" " exceeding £ 2	£ 5	1 0
" " " £ 5	£ 7	1 2
" " " £ 7	£ 10	1 8
" " " £ 10	£ 12	1 14
" " " £ 12	£ 15	2 4
" " " £ 15	£ 17	2 10
" " " £ 17	£ 20	3 0

4. The remitter of a foreign money order advised by telegraph under these rules, should fill up the prescribed form and write across it the words "*By Telegraph.*" The form should then be presented at the Post Office together with the amount payable.

5. Foreign sterling money orders drawn upon the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe, America or the west Indies, cannot be advised by telegraph from any Post Office on *the day fixed for the departure of the foreign mail steamer from Bombay.*

A. U. FANSHAWE, Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 16th February, 1885.

OLEOGRAPHS.

	Rs. a.
THE LAST INTERVIEW BETWEEN ELIZABETH and MARY QUEEN of SCOTS	25 0
HENRY III. and HIS COURT	25 0
LOUIS XIII. and HIS COURT	25 0
HENRY IV. RECEIVING GABRIELLE D'ESTREE	25 0

The size of the above mentioned pictures is 38½ × 27 in., in 4 in. gilt frame.

LITTLE PATIENCE. Size 31 × 23 in. 3½ in. gilt frame	18	0
IN DISGRACE. Size 31 by 23 in.	18	0
MOTHER'S HELP. Size 31 by 23 in.	18	0
TOO LATE FOR CHURCH. Size 31 by 23 in.	18	0
ROSEBUD. Size 31 by 23 in.	18	0
THE CHRISTIAN MARTYR. Size 31 by 23 in.	18	0
ITALIAN FRUIT SELLER, Size 25 × 20 in.	10	0
ITALIAN GIRLS size 25 by 20 in.	10	0
PREPARING for a HOLIDAY. Size 23 by 20 in.	10	0
JUST A POUND size 23 by 20 in.	10	0
FOLDING THE SHEEP. size 35 by 22 in.	12	8
GOING to the TROUGH. Size 35 by 22 in.	12	8
WINE TASTERS. Size 24 by 25 in.	12	8
THE READING ROOM. Size 34 by 25 in.	12	8
CHAPEL ON THE RHINE. Size 34 by 24 in.	12	8
CHAPEL on the DANUBE, Size 34 by 24 in.	12	8
WILHELMHOE. Size 34 by 24 in.	12	8
SCENE in SWITZERLAND. Size 27 by 19 in.	9	8
IN THE TYROL. Size 27 by 19 in.	9	8
STIRLING CASTLE. Size 28 by 17 in.	9	8
HARLECH CASTLE. Size 28 by 17 in.	9	8

☞ A discount of 12½ per cent. allowed for Cash.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ltd. BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY Limited.

NOTICE.

ON and after the first proximo the OFFICES of the Agent and of the Joint Auditor and Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway, will be REMOVED from POONA to DHARWAR. Communications should be addressed accordingly.

G. M. STEWART, Agent.

Poona, 10th February, 1885.

TEA GARDEN FOR SALE.

ONE of the best Tea Gardens in the Kangra Valley, Punjab, producing about 16,000 lbs. tea a year, and will soon yield 20,000 lbs., near Cashmere. Good shooting, large local European population. In full working order, for black and green teas. Large outturn per acre and cheap cost of production, well trained native staff of tea-makers. Good climate. For full particulars apply to H. C., care of Manager, Holta Tea Co., Ld., Palampur, Kangra Valley.

CONVERSAZIONE (SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY OF THE EX-STUDENTS OF THE SIR J. J. P. B. INSTITUTION.

GENTLEMEN (Ex-Students) wishing to join in the Gathering are respectfully invited to send in their names (with address), accompanied with Subscriptions, not less than Rs. 2 each.

Those (about 175) who have already joined are also requested to send in their subscriptions as early as convenient, but not later than the 10th proximo.

N. F. BUNSHAW, L. M. & S., Honorary Secretary.

6, Trinity-street, Dhobi Talao.

P.S.—The Gathering is expected to result in an attempt towards helping the Indigent Students of the Institution with books.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the INDIAN GUARANTEE and SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited, will be held at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4-30 P. M.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1884.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect Director and Auditor.
(4) To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors, D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February, 1885.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO. LONDON,

EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

Cooper Madon & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

THE OLD NINE-ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile strength about 540lbs. square inch.

Crushing strength about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.

WARDEN & CO.

Meadow-street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES, PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC, FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS, As laid by us in Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.

Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.

WARDEN & Co., Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 3. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE ELECTROPATHIC BELT promotes CIRCULATION, assists DIGESTION, cures DISPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, &c. The latest Triumph of Modern Science. Rs. 16-8.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

MRS. CHESTER'S Private Boarding Establishment Apollo House, Marine-street, Fort, every comfort assured, airy and lofty rooms, English management, terms moderate.

CORK MATTRESSES, Covered Best Double Twilled Waterproof Sheeting, strong and durable, 6 feet 2 inch by 2 feet 5 inches, Rs. 20. Portable Cots, Rs. 15. THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

PATENT CAMPAIGNING CANTEENS fitted complete for 1, 2, and 4 persons. From Rs. 33. THORPE & Co., Military Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Oak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

NEW PATENT TYPE-WRITERS, Rs. 50. CHARLES ZERRENER & Co., No. 1, Tamarind-lane.

VINO CHIANTI, RADDA, exported by O. Beccari. Price, Rs. 13 per doz.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Meadow-street.

FRESH ARRIVALS—Albums in every variety, floral, plush, musical, easel, &c. Capital articles for presentation.—STEWARD and Co.

A PAIR of Arab GALLOWAYS, 13-3, quiet in single and double harness, and good in saddle. Price, Rs. 700. Apply E. H. HALLAM, Poona.

FOR SALE, FIRE-BRICKS, Rs. 6 per hundred.—MACHINE EXCHANGE COMPANY, 27, Apollo-street, Fort.

PLEASURE BOATS, FOR SALE, different sizes, from 19 to 41 feet, and a ROB ROY CANOE with sails. Apply to the Apollo-bunder Money Exchange.

FOR SALE, prize-bred BULL-TERRIER BITCH, pure white; also two FOX TERRIERS, one trained to gun. Apply J. ALBARN, S. S. Othello, Bombay Harbour.

VANITY FAIR and Duke of Durham Cigarettes, Richmond Smoking Mixture, at Byculla Co-operative Stores and Refreshment Rooms.

CONTINUATION of Mrs. Taylor's Sale last week. Great bargains in Dress materials, Costumes, Corsets, Millinery, Hosiery and Fancy Goods.

WANTED, Pupils in Pianoforte music, guaranteed to teach to play from sight in a short time. For terms apply to Mr. T. C. Gordon, No. 1, Grant Buildings, Colaba.

MR. T. C. GORDON'S tonic-solfa class for Vocal Music to meet in March. Terms Rs. 3 a month in advance, lessons once a week, at No. 1, Grant Buildings; a class for children also. Terms Re. 1 a month.

FOR SALE, B. W. G., 7 years. Up to great weight, very quiet, good charger. Price, Rs. 800. Apply to "Bombay Sowar," care Grindlay Groom, Bombay.

THEIR Royal Highnesses Prince Oscar and Prince Charles of Sweden and Norway have found the Great Western Hotel very comfortable and the food good.—ADELPHI.

THE WAVERLEY HOTEL, Rampart Road, Fort.—Mr. E. Spiers, late proprietor, has pleasure in stating that his interest, the Hotel is under European management, which cannot fail to give satisfaction. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE, CHARGER, Bay Arab Horse, 14-2, has been trained at the school and makes a capital parade horse. Good double harness, price Rs. 600. Apply to Col. Stokes, the King's Own Regt., Poona.

FOR SALE, black and Tan Terrier Dog and black and Tan Terrier Bitch, Dandie Dinmont Bitch, all from prize strains, very valuable and guaranteed Pedigrees, can be seen on board the s.s. "Othello," now lying in the stream. Apply to FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

COLEMAN'S FAMILY HOTEL, Apollo House, Fort. Some lofty, airy Rooms on top-floor.

FOR SALE at R. SCOTT and Co., a black Waler GELDING, quiet in single and double harness, and for a lady to ride.

COMPOSITORS.—WANTED, a few good JOBBING COMPOSITORS. Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE at makers' prices, Salford Donkey Pumps on Stone Slabs. Machine exchange Company 27, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grand Road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

PHIPSON and Co. have now received full supplies of Club sherries—Roederer Champagne and Kidd and Quadbolts Whiskies. List on application.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their houses should not fail to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., is, Marine-street.

JUST UNPACKED, a splendid assortment of Jewellery and superior old Persian Carpets of all sizes. HEIJMMULL & Co., Esplanade-road.

MUFFINS—ready daily in time for afternoon Tea. 2 as. and 3 as. each. Buttered, and a cup of Tea for 8 as.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE, on board the s.s. Othello, of Hull, laying in the stream. A handsome Danish Blood Hound, Dog,—WM. MORGAN, Master.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

PERRIER JOUET, "B" BRAND, RESERVE CUVEE CHAMPAGNE. Magnums, Rs. 14; Quarts, Rs. 7; Pints, Rs. 30-8 per dozen cash. Apply to LYON & Co.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Pershaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6 277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,350,000.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8. JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Edulice Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

TRICYCLES!!! Just received another consignment of splendid Coventry Machines, with ball bearings patent hand brake, and other latest improvements.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, per mail, Good French Kid Gloves. 2 Buttons, at Rs. 2-8 per pair, with a choice assortment of Fancy Tweeds, &c., for the season.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street, Fort.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits. New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS, consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush, and Soap Dishes, beautifully decorated. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WANTED a RETIRED NATIVE SOUBEDAR MAJOR, with high testimonials to organize a Cavalry and Infantry Force in a Native State. Preference will be given to a Hindu. Apply "C. D.," care of this paper.

AT MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, for the season, the "Folly," one of the best houses at Matheran, with six bed rooms, commanding excellent view, and well furnished. Rent, moderate. Apply to B. C., care of this paper.

COLOURED COTTON CHECKS and Stripes or Jharan Suits and Horse Clothing. The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE, Pickles, Jams, Jellies, Dried Cod Fish, &c.—PEARSE 22, Apollo-street.

SKINNY MEN.

"WELLS' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c. Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED CAPITAL—£1,000,000. RESERVE FUND—£210,000. BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000.
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—A. P. MCEWEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON.
C. D. Bottomley, Esq. — H. Hoppius, Esq.
H. L. Hallgarten, Esq. — Hon. W. Keswick.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. — A. McIver, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq. — M. E. Sassoon, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—The Hon. THOMAS JACKSON.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
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For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
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G. R. JOHNSTON, Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay. September 15, 1884

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate price.

For List of Prices apply to THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER, 18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price, Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	
Heidsick Monopole, Dry	" 48 0	Rs. 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	" 48 0	" ...
Dry Elite	" 48 0	" 50 0
First Quality Dry	" 40 0	" 42 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	" 37 0	" 39 0
Goldiack, extra	" 42 0	" 44 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" 20 0
Geisenheimer	" 22 0	" 25 0
Leibfraumilch	" 22 0	" ...
Steinwein	" 22 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 26 0	" ...
Rudesheimer	" 26 0	" ...
Marcobrunner	" 30 0	" 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 0	" ...

From OTTO PRUMM MAYENCE.

Moselblumchen	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 19 0
Niersteiner	" ...	" 16 0
Hochheimer	" ...	" 19 0
Brauneberger	" 16 0	" ...
Liebfraumilch	" ...	" 22 0
Bernkastler-Rosenberg	" 19 0	" 22 0
Rudesheimer	" 24 0	" ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 29 0	" 32 0
Steinberger	" 29 0	" 32 0
Scharzhofberger	" 35 0	" 38 0
Johannisberger	" 36 0	" 39 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	...

From MESSRS. MUNCKEN & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauterne	" 22 0	...

CLARETS.

From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX

Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 18 0
Les Cazes	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	" ...
Chateau Lafite	" 24 0	" ...

From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	" 19 0	...
Chateau La Bogoroe	" 14 0	...

From MESSRS. MUNCKEN & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	" 13 0	" ...
Haut Canon	" 14 0	" 17 0
Margaux	" ...	" 19 0

From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Chateau Romer	" 17 0	...

BRANDY

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	...
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars		
M. & Spaun	" 25 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	" 30 0	...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 36 0	...

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC

Volnay	Rs. 22 0	...
Chamberlin	" 28 0	...

WHISKY.

Bon Accord	Rs. 22	..
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	" 22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky***	" 25 0	...

BEER.

	Per doz. pints.	
St. Paull	Rs. 3 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	" 4 0	" 4 0
Lagerbier	" 5 0	" ...
Kaiser Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Export Beer	" 5 8	" ...
Romford Light Bitter Beer	" 6 0	" 4 8
India Pale Ale	" 5 0	" 3 0

SUNDRIES.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummuel	" 30 0	" ...
Italian Vermouth	" 18 0	" ...
Do. do. Superior	" 30 0	" ...
Do. do. Finest	" 21 0	" ...
Real Italian Oil, (Flutes)	" ...	" 6 0
Do. do. Pints	" ...	" 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	" 14 0	" ...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch	" 15 0	" ...
Cherry Cordial	" 15 0	" ...

	Per Doz.	
Fortuna Taffel Akvavi	Rs. 15	0
Fortuna Koruman Brenudevin	" 18	0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel	" 20	0
Old St Croix Rum	" 20	0
Finest St. Croix Rum	" 22	0

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 19th:—Berenice (s), from Hongkong. On the 21st:—Clan Mackay (s) Elliot,from Mauritius; Bangalore (s), Hongkong; Chillingham (s), Shields; Colaba (s), Colombo; Iran (s), Bhownuggur; and Bretton Hall (s), Liverpool. Yesterday:—Maud (s), fromWest Hartlepool; River Indus (s) and Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool; Beaconsfield (s), Shields; and Belgravis(s), Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 20th:—Nyanza (s), for Kurrachee. On the 21st:—River Clyde, for Cochin; Verona (s), China, &c.; Abana (s), Hull; Nubia (s), Marseilles; Malacca (s), Zanzibar; and Knight of St Patrick (s), Trieste, &c. Yesterday:—Sadaktulbari, for Calicut; and Zambesi (s), Sirdhana (s), and Madura (s), Suakim.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day, at 6 p.m.:—

Overture....	Emma de Resburgo...	Meyerbeet.
Valse	Elysium	.....Eth. Asch.
Selection...	Faike	.....Arrd.by H. Millars.
Quadrille ..	Seekadet	.....Strauss.
Galop	Rott n Row.....	.....Keler Bela.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Duchess and Bangalore entered, and the s. s. Verona and Abana left, the dock on Saturday.

LOST PROPERTY.—Mrs. Hallowes, wife of Colonel Hollowes, has reported to the police that she dropped a purse containing five currency notes for Rs. 10 each in a milliner's shop in the Fort on Friday afternoon.

DEATH OF A MENDICANT.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of a Goanese man, name unknown. Deceased was a mendicant. He was found lying on Duncan-road at 5-30 p.m. on Friday, suffering from fever, but was removed to the hospital, where he died at 1 o'clock on Saturday morning. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by fever.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Ganoo Chimajee, aged 46 years. Deceased was a Municipal cart-driver. On Thursday last, while driving his cart, it came in contact with a bullock rekiash, and he was thrown off his seat, sustaining serious injuries. He died from them on Friday at midnight. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FOUND DEAD.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of a Hindoo girl, name unknown. Deceased was apparently a mendicant, aged about 15 years. She was found lying dead in an open shed situated on the Fergusson-road, Parel, at 1 p. m. on Saturday. There were no extenal marks of violence on the body. The Coroner ordered a *post mortem* examination of the body, and adjourned the inquest for further inquiry.

PAST REFORMING.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Dhoudoo Dhurma pleaded guilty to a charge of theft of a silver watch and several penknives. It appears that he had not been a month out of the Sassoon Reformatory where he spent seven years. He managed to get employed as a servant by a watchmaker near the market, and robbed his master of a watch, which he sold to a tramway inspector. The police received information of the loss of the watch from the complainant, a Borah, and traced it to the accused, who also admitted stealing th eknives from a cutlery shop. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A FEMALE THIEF.—Casee, a woman, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing silver ornaments and cash of the value of Rs. 37-8, from Thuckee, another woman living in Cheera Bazar, Mazagon. The prisoner, it appears, during the absence of the complainant from her room at about 11 o'clock on Friday forenoon broke open the lock of her door, and stole the ornaments and cash. The matter was reported to the police, and the prisoner, who occupied a room adjoining complainant's, was suspected,and on being arrested a silver neck-ornament was found on her person, and the remaining stolen property concealed under her bodice. She pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE FORT PRESS COMPANY.—An adjourned special general meeting was held on Saturday in connection with this company, when Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Bilimoria presided. The following resolution was passed:—"That thecompany do lease tothe Maharani Indie Company, Ltd., their buildings and property in Church-lane and Armenian-lane, Fort, now occupied by Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Framjee, for the term of thirty years,upon the terms and conditions expressed in the recent correspondence between the contestees and treasurers of this company and the directors of the Maharani Ice Company, or with such modifications thereof, or additions thereto, as to the directors of this company may seem advisable or expedient." There were twelve shareholders in favour of, and three against, the resolution.

THEFT.—Before Mr. Cooper, on Saturday, Philip Nicolo, a Goanese servant employed by Mr. Pierce, pleaded guilty to a charge of theft of sundry articles of wearing apparel, valued at Rs 23, the property of Mr. J. Barrowdale. The complainant lived in Mazagon, and the accused's master lived next door. Last Thursday when Mr. Barrowdale returned from work he found that somebody had been into his room, and had been meddling with his things. The next day he again found that somebody had been in his room, and had apparently left through the kitchen window. Complainant missed several articles of clothing. He at once sent for the police. The accused was found to have locked himself in his master's room, and when called, he jumped out of a back window. He was arrested, and admitted stealing the clothes. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

ALL DRUNK.—Mahomed Cassum was charged on Saturday before Mr. Cooper with assaulting a sepoy in the execution of his duty. It appeared from the statement of the sepoy that he was doing duty somewhere in the Native Town on Saturday morning. While at his post he noticed a tumbler being thrown out from a window to the street, where it broke into pieces. Seeing the danger to the passers-by if anything more shouldbe thrown out,the sepoy proceeded to the house with the intention of stopping the nuisance. But as he came near the window a large empty liquor bottle fell at his feet, nearly hitting him. He addressed himself to the window,and was commencing to explain the danger of throwing out bottles and tumblers when the accused, who was half-drunk, came out of the house. He demanded to know why the sepoy was creating a row, abused him, and dragged him all about the street. The unoffending sepoy had recourse to his whistle, and another policeman coming up, the drunken Mussalman was taken into custody. The accused said he had been drinking, but had not maltreated the sepoy. He had a witness who would prove that he had not thrown out the glass and bottle. Accused gave his witness's name. The name was shouted out by the court havildar, but there was no response. The accused persisted that his witness had come with him. It was a fact, but the man was lying dead drunk outside the court! The accused said it had happened because his friend had been allowed to eat his tiffin and had taken a little too much. The magistrate thought so too, and adjourned the case, desiring the accused to take care of the witness and not allow him to eat his tiffin on the next occasion before he was called.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TUESDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1885.

Saint Matthias, Apostle and Martyr.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN KATTYWAR.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, signing himself "Framjee Cursetje Tannawalla," gives the following particulars of a highway robbery between Rajkote and Gondul:—On the 11th instant we started from Wadhwan to go to Rajkote at 6 p.m. in a special shigram. We were informed at the former station that on the 8th the tonga conveying the mails from Rajkote was looted on the road and property valued at Rs. 50,000 was carried away by the robbers. In spite of this warning we three, myself, Mr. Noonan, of Bombay, and one Mr. Hormusjee, of Nowsaree, commenced our journey at 6 p.m. The night was dark; we kept awake the whole night for fear of highwaymen. After we had proceeded about half way we had reasons to suspect that we were in close proximity to a party of ruffians. We lighted some candles and kept ourselves well armed. Whether it was this precaution or anything else that kept them away we cannot say. However, we reached Rajkote the nex. day in safety. On the 18th we started for Gondal. After we had proceeded about twelve miles we came up to a party of tailors who had been plundered the night before by an armed band of thieves. They stated that they had left Rajkote for Gondal on the evening of the 17th. About eleven miles from the former place they were surprised by a party of six armed highwaymen who had concealed themselves in a deep pit. As soon as the two shigrams containing the travellers arrived near the pit the robbers jumped out, wounded the drivers with swords and having taken out the bullocks, blindfolded the victims and plundered them of everything they had with them. I therefore write this to you in the hope that it may draw the attention of the Political Agent to the state of the roads in several parts of Kattywar. I may mention that the two cart-drivers are very seriously wounded.

STATESMEN TRAVELLERS.

IN the time of Clive or Hastings had any nobleman of England expressed a desire to visit India with a view to rest himself from political duties at home he would have been considered a madman. In those times India was considered a death-bed for Englishmen. When they came to this country for trade purposes they thought they were going to a field of battle. Now, however, things have changed. Noblemen of England come here to recruit their shattered health. To escape severe winter in England they prefer India to France and Italy, which is a thing on which we may congratulate ourselves. Politically it is of great advantage to this country.—*Kaisar-i-Hind.*

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation which was adjourned from the 13th instant for want of a quorum was held on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta being unavoidably absent, Dr. Blaney was called to the chair. There were also present Dr. R. N. Khory, Messrs. Dadabhai Naoroje, G. Cotton, Bhaishunker Nanabhai, Grattan Geary, D. Gostling, Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Bomanjee P. Master, Muncherjee N. Banajee, Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy, Damodar Thakersey Mooljee, Cursondas Wullubdas, the Hon. K. T. Telang, and Mr. Jehangier B. Murzban.

THE VEHAR WATER-WORKS DEBT.

On the motion of Mr. Bhaishanker, seconded by Dr. R. N. Khory, the discussion on the Committee's report on the question of the Vehar water-works debt was adjourned, and it was also resolved that in the opinion of the Corporation it was not necessary to print the whole correspondence.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE WATER-SUPPLY.

The only other business was further consideration of Mr. Gostling's letter on the water-supply of Bombay. Mr. Gostling had at a previous meeting moved the following proposition:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be asked to obtain from the Executive and Consulting Engineers reports (1) upon the amount of water-supply daily obtained in the Bhundarwada filter-beds and reservoir, and the best means, with estimates, of meeting the supply so as to utilize the full rainfall yearly stored in the Vehar lake, and to prevent any future wastage over the waste weir; (2) as to the best means, with the present incomplete supply, of utilizing the filter beds as far as possible; (3) as to estimates of water-supply and cost of a pipe large enough to bring to Bombay the additional water obtainable from Kennery Valley, referred to by the Municipal Commissioner in his foot-note at page 46 of the proceedings of the Town Council, and also the additional water obtainable by a small dam and tunnel from the Yevor valley."

To this motion an amendment was proposed on Saturday by Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai and seconded by Mr. Geary, that Mr. Gostling's letter be recorded. Mr. Geary said the Corporation having sanctioned the Tansa scheme, there was no present necessity for any alternative measures.

Mr. Gostling admitted that since they had passed the Tansa scheme, his position was different from what it was at the time he had made his motion. But it would take about eight years for the Tansa scheme to be completed, and in the meanwhile it might be desirable to make some improvements in the existing supply, though he did not now recommend such a large scheme as he had at first proposed.

The Municipal Commissioner said the works already sanctioned by the Corporation for improving the water-supply had been partly completed; and suggested that he might be allowed for the present to carry through the works in hand. If he then saw that it was desirable to effect further improvements, he would come to the Corporation with his recommendations.

The amendment was carried, and the proceedings terminated.

ALLEGED LIBEL BY A DOCTOR.

THE charge of defamation against Dr. D. E. Dudley preferred by Mr. Burjojee Sorabjee Shroff was again gone into on Saturday before Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court.

Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Dhurrumsey, of the firm of Thakordas and Dhurrumsey, appeared in support of the charge, and Mr. Brown, of the firm of Hore, Conroy, and Brown, defended Dr. Dudley.

Jamsetjee Nanabhoy, a runner who had been employed by the complainant, was called, and said his duties as such were to board ships and secure them for his master. Witness narrated an instance of the accused's systematic defamation which occurred last September on board an American ship, the Reporter, and which the complainant could not detect. Witness sent the captain a printed copy of a document regarding complainant's connection with the Reporter, and the captain read it. The complainant retained the ship.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown, he said he had taken no part in the conversation he heard. He did not know what a diploma was. He knew what a qualified and unqualified man were. The former meant a man well learned in his business. He was certain the accused had used the word diploma in the conversation with the captain. He only said, "The accused has no diploma," but did not mention any particular diploma. Witness remembered the complainant attending the second officer on board the Reporter. He heard from the captain that the officer was attacked with small-pox. He did not know whether the officer had been taken to the small-pox hospital.

Mr. Anderson then examined the complainant, who said,—I am a graduate of medicine of the Bombay University. I have taken the degree of licentiate of Medicine and Surgery. Before obtaining that I had to pass examinations in medicine and surgery. I have my diploma, dated the 15th January, 1882. Before I can take the L. M. degree I have to go through a five years' course of study at the Grant Medical College. For two years I had to attend the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital as a senior course, and in my junior course one year—in all three years. After obtaining my degree I commenced to practise as a medical man in Bombay. There are about 250 gentlemen practising in Bombay, and in India with no other qualification than the degree I now hold. Many of them are in positions of trust, and some in State employ. When I commenced practising I intended to practise amongst the shipping in the Bombay harbour. With that object in view I got an introduction to the accused. I went and saw the accused. He came to know what degree I held, and all about me as a medical man. In August of 1882 I secured a barque called the Clighton. I attended the officers and crew on board while she remained in Bombay. After she left I heard certain reports. I afterwards met the accused, and I had some conversation with him. I told him in a friendly way it was unprofessional on his part to circulate, directly and indirectly, reports as to my not having satisfied all who were under my treatment on the Clighton. I did not get a satisfactory reply. I then cautioned the accused not to put me to the painful duty of going to law. He said in answer, that way I would have to put up with that sort or thing. I remember the case of another ship called the Reporter. She was an American ship. The captain was an American, and so is the accused. My professional services were engaged on board the ship. There was a quarrel between me and the accused about that boat. He had tried hard to get her when she came into harbour. I had some quarrel with the captain about my treatment, and in his office I met the accused on board. I did not speak to him. I received certain information from the dubash of the ship. It referred to the accused. I had a conversation in his presence with the dubash. It was about a case of small-pox. Directly I went on board the captain began to abuse me in a most ungentlemanly way for my not diagnosing the case of small-pox the day previously. He did not seem open to any reasoning in conversation, and I had to leave the ship. At the same time, I cautioned him to remember all he had said. Directly I came on shore I went to the European General Hospital, wrote a letter to Dr. Blanc, the Chief Surgeon, left it for him in his office, and received his written opinion upon the case. I resolved to immediately obtain a summons from a magistrate against the captain, but on the persuasion of his dubash I was content with an unqualified written apology. Dr. Blanc's answer and my letter are printed. (A printed copy of letters produced.) The captain of the Reporter and his family while in Bombay lodged and boarded with the accused. Complainant then stated three cases in connection with the ships Allegiance, Cyprus, and the County of Kinross. Continuing he said,—I had worked on about five ships of the County line. I served the company before the last three ships of the line arrived. There is nothing unprofessinal in securing a line of ships belonging to one company. Messrs. Craig and Barbour have the whole of the B. I. boats. Besides these two gentlemen, the accused, and myself, there are no otherpractitioners amongst the shipping. I have not spoken to the accused since I cautioned him. I went on board the County of Kinross every day, except Sundays, since she arrived in the harbour. In my opinion it is not unprofessional for a medical man to go on board a ship and try to get it after another has secured it. I would not do so myself. I instructed my solicitors to write a letter to the accused. I have received no reply. I first received information in respect to what accused said on board the County of Kinross from the dubash's boy and from Captain Stroak. I heard it said that the accused holds a diploma from some American body.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown.—I did not use the words American body in a depreciatory sense. I cannot say I ever heard of the University of New York. I am not aware that the accused is an M. D. of the university of that city, as we have no reliable information. I do not like to give any opinion on the subject. I do not read Latin. I still cannot say if I have any doubts as to the accused being an M. D. of New York, because it has been reported that diplomas have been bought. I do not wish to say anything on the subject of the accused's diplomas. Our University of Bombay grants the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and that degree I do not hold. The M. D. degree is considered inferior in rank to that of a licentiate. A diploma is any authoritative document issued by a university body. I do not know the derivation of the term. I am called Dr. Shroff as a matter of courtesy only. I do not consider I am entitled to the title as a matter of right.

Re-examined by Mr. Anderson, he said only two M. D.'s had been taken into the Bombay University since its creation. He knew the two gentlemen. They had been practising for years as L. M.'s. He was usually addressed as doctor by European doctors. L. M.'s usually call one another doctor. Dr. Barbour is not an M.D.

The case was here adjourned so as to enable the complainant to call another witness, a dubash.

Mr. Brown strongly objected on the ground that the evidence of the witness would be quite irrelevant. There was no reason to hear evidence of circumstances which occurred months before the alleged defamation.

Mr. Cooper said he was bound to give the complainant an opportunity to call his witness, and adjourned the case till Thursday, the 26th, at 2 p.m.

OPENING OF THE LALJEE SUMAR HOSPITAL AT MUNDRA IN CUTCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MUNDRA, FEB. 13.

THIS interesting ceremony took place on the morning of Thursday, in the town of Mundra, and was graced by the presence of His Highness Maharaja Maha Rao Shri Khengarjee, Rao of Kutch, the Political Agent, Colonel G. R. Goodfellow, Mr. Grainger, Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, Bombay Presidency, Captain Ashby, of the 10th Regiment, at present stationed at Bhuj, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jusbhai, Dr. Dorabjee Hormusjee, G.G.M.C., Chief Medical Officer of the State, Mr. Chotalal Sewakram, His Highness' tutor, the Agency Duftardar Mr. Bupalal Manekchal, the head clerk Mr. Pranjvee Bapoojee, Sheths Khimjee Jeyram, Hajibhai Laljee, Abdulabhai Laljee, the State Assistant Revenue Officer Mr. Sacredina, the Superintendent of the Durbar Stores, Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee, the Bhuj Supervisor Mr. Hatheesum Trikamjee, and several leading merchants and inhabitants of the town and State officials, numbering about 500 persons.

A large pavilion was pitched in front of the hospital building near the eastern gate of the town, and there was a display of flags of various colours, triumphal arches emblazoned with gold letters such as "Maharaja Maha Rao Shri Khengarjee" and "welcome," and evergreens. The proceedings were commenced by Dr. Dorabjee reading the following review of the working of the medical department in Cutch.—Your Highness, Col. Goodfellow, and gentlemen:—As this is the first time that your Highness and the Political Agent have met to inaugurate the ceremony of opening a dispensary, it will not be out of place here to take a short review of the establishment and progress of the other dispensaries which are already in existence in different parts of Cutch. There are at present a civil hospital at Bhuj and five dispensaries at Mandvi, Anjur, Bhujan, Rapur, and Nalia, and your Highness is going to add one more to-day, at Mundra. In the time of your Highness' late revered father, Rao Sir Pragmaljee, G.C.S.I., there were only two dispensaries at work, one at Bhuj and the other at Mandvi. For the establishment of the Bhuj dispensary we have still to go back for a generation more. It was established in the time of your Highness' lamented grand-father, Rao Desaljee. On looking into the old records, it is found that the Bhuj dispensary commenced its operations in 1849. The working of the dispensary proved to be a great success, and it went on giving relief year by year to a larger number of patients. As the benefits of English medicine and surgery became known, people from different parts of Cutch came to take advantage of the dispensary. As these visitors had no proper accommodation, it became necessary to make one, and accordingly a commodious hospital was built and added to the dispensary in the year 1880, since which a large number of people have been kept as indoor patients. This institution has gained a name,and as extensive surgery is practised there, in the way of lithotomous amputations, removing tumours,etc.,people not only freely resort to it from Cutch,but also from different parts of Kattywar. After Bhuj the next want for a dispensary was felt at Mandvi, and H. H. Rao Pragmaljee ordered a building to be erected. After this was completed, the dispensary was opened in 1868, and has been attended ever since by a large number of patients. After the lamented death of H. H. Rao Pragmaljee, and during the time of your Highness's minority, the Regency Council continued to take interest in opening dispensaries in different parts of Cutch as necessities arose.I remember Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai talking to me on the subject; and it was thought necessary to open them at those places which were well populated, and in different directions, so as to be useful to the people in general. Such places as Mundra, Anjar, Bhachar, Rapur, Nalia, &c., suggested themselves, and the scheme was laid by the Dewan Badadur before the Regency Council. The first choice fell upon Anjar, as the most populous of the places. Accordingly a dispensary was opened at Anjar in the year 1878. It has since become very popular, and is attended by the people of the town, as well as by those of the surrounding villages. Having opened a dispensary at Anjar in the east, the Regency Council resolved the next year to give the benefit of a dispensary to the people in the west of the Province; and accordingly a dispensary was opened at Lakhpat. Wagud next engaged the attention of the Regency Council, and a dispensary was opened in 1880 at Rapur. Your Highness joined the Council of Administration in 1882, after which a dispensary was opened at Bhachar in the latter part of 1883. After establishing the above dispensaries, the Regency Council and the Council of Administration resolved to give them substantial buildings. These were accordingly erected at Anjar, Rapur, and Bhachar; two wings were added to the Bhuj Civil Hospital,and the Mandvi dispensary was transferred to the Aifred High School, after certain alterations and additions had been made in it. It was also transferred to a new building at Bhuj. Having given a short account of the establishment of dispensaries at different places, it now remains to say a few words of their progress. The work done manifested by the increased number of patients attending them every year. In the beginning the number of patients was very limited, but as the benefits of English medicine and surgery became known the usefulness of the institutions also increased. The populations of the towns and villages where these dispensaries were opened varied from 3,000 in Mandvi to 8,000 in Rapur and Bhachar. Mundra with its population of 8,000 souls was the only town which remained without a dispensary. Mr. Laljee Sumar's sons, Hajibhai Abdulabhai and Jumabhai, who were contemplating opening a small dispensary at Mundra, consulted Colonel Goodfellow, who advised by Colonel Goodfellow, the President of the Council of Administration, to establish a dispensary at Mundra. These gentlemen readily took up the idea, and at once set about building the hospital necessary at their own expense under the following conditions:—That the dispensary be called after Laljee Sumar's name, and that the expenses of the establishment, medicines, surgical instruments, furniture, etc., be borne by the State. This being agreed upon, the present building has been erected under their immediate supervision. It is a nice and commodious building for dispensary purposes, and is also a commodation for eight male and four female indoor patients. It has a second floor containing two big rooms for the medical officer to live in, and behind the main building there is a row of out-houses. To Your Highness, after assuming the full powers of your Government, this is the first opportunity which presents itself for opening a dispensary. Your Highness has accepted with a magnanimous mind to all the expenses, and the necessary staff, medicines, surgical instruments, furniture, etc., have already been supplied for the use of the dispensary. For this act of benevolence your Highness's subjects will ever gratefully remember it. In view the great good that this institution is going to confer by giving relief to suffering humanity, Your Highness has added to its importance by your presence, and we are due to your highness Messrs. Reeves, Goodfellow, and Philips, the successive Presidents of the Regency Council and the Council of Administration, and to Dewan Bahadoor Manibhai Jusbhai for their active co-operation in opening the dispensaries which are already in existence. Thanks are also due to Messrs. Hajibhai Abdulabhai and Jumabhai Laljee for erecting and handing over this handsome building, which cost them Rs. 30,000, for the good of the people.

His Highness Maharaja Rao Saheb then made a brief speech to the following effect:—Colonel Goodfellow and gentlemen,—The object which has brought us here this morning is one which in truth has my hearty sympathy. Whatever may be undertaken, with a view to alleviate and cure disease, and any bodily infirmity, cannot but meet with the greatest approval of all. The subject of affording relief to the sick and diseased is one which recommends itself to all creeds and castes; to those of advanced views, and to the orthodox. Its inherent meritoriousness has asserted itself in all ages and in all countries, and been productive of considerable relief to humanity. I may also mention that in this nineteenth century, an era of marked progress and enlightenment, we enjoy special advantages over those who lived in past generations in point of medical science, which has so considerably advanced, and is still advancing, along with other sciences. It is gratifying that English medicines and surgical aid are more extensively availed of than before, and dispensaries and qualified doctors are held in great esteem. Quackery, which did considerable mischief to society, is fast losing its hold, and its operations are now only confined to those obscure places where the blessings of education and enlightenment are not extended. We are largely indebted to those benefactors of mankind who have by their professional knowledge and ingenuity rescued humanity from those diseases which were regarded as great epidemics and counted among their victims hundreds and thousands. The vast good which mankind has thus been able to derive through medical science is so well known to all that I need not dwell any longer upon it. From the account which has just been read to us by Dr. Dorabjee of the rise and progress of medical institutions in this Province, it would appear that we have been able to supply the medical wants of some of our principal towns. Mundra felt the desideratum for a dispensary, and it affords me much satisfaction to state that it has been supplied by the public spirit and liberality of Messrs. Hajibhai Abdoolabhai and Jumabhai Laljee, who have provided for the purpose a handsome building dedicated to the memory of their father, and no doubt they deserve the thanks of the community for the good example they have set. I shall now conclude these few remarks with a request to Colonel Goodfellow that he will kindly undertake the duty of declaring this institution open from this day.

Colonel Goodfellow then addressed the assembly as follows:—Before complying with His Highness's request to declare this dispensary open, I take the liberty of saying a few words. As most of those present are aware, it was some thirteen years ago that I was in Cutch. At that time there were but two dispensaries in the Province—one at Bhuj, the jail hospital, and the other at Mandvi. On my return to Cutch subsequently I found all the present dispensaries but Bhachar open. As Dr. Dorabjee has informed us, this was opened during the time I was President of the Council of Administration. There is no doubt that endeavours would have been made ere long to provide Mundra, the fourth town in Cutch, with a dispensary, but it was unfortunately somewhat close to Mandvi, and doubtless it was arranged that any serious cases could be attended to by the Mandvi medical staff. It is very satisfactory to find that the town is now provided with a dispensary of its own. Much of the popularity that Dr. Dorabjee has mentioned of the Bhuj civil hospital is attributed to the able supervision of Dr. Dorabjee himself, and his special professional skill in cases of lithotomy, which has earned for it merited fame. I have no doubt Dr. Dorabjee will extend to the Mundra dispensary the benefit of his personal attention and care. We have before us a building which is most creditable to the charitable munificence of Messrs. Hajibhai, Abdulabhai, and Jumabhai, sons of Laljee Sumar, and they are to be complimented on the handsome building they have provided—a building which would not disgrace any of the best cities in the world—and judging by the speech that His Highness the Rao has just made, it is not surprising that the author of such enlightened views should readily agree to utilise Messrs. Laljee's gift to the town by providing medicines and the medical staff necessary to complete its usefulness to sufferers at Mundra. I therefore have much pleasure in declaring the dispensary open to the public, after we have inspected the building and the furniture, etc., provided.

Dewan Bahadur Manibhai then made the following speech:—Your Highness, Col. Goodfellow, and gentlemen,—After what has been already said there is very little left for me to do, except offer my congratulations to the liberal donors of the institution just opened, on the excellence of the plan selected by them to perpetuate the name of their father, and express my warm appreciation of the very hearty manner in which they have carried the same into effect. Of the various modes devised by mankind for such a purpose, that one is doubtless best which, while preserving the memory of the departed, confers a continued benefit on the living. A dispensary and hospital serves this double object, and in opening one at Mundra Messrs. Hajibhai, Abdulabhai, and Jumabhai have supplied a real want,tand deserve our sincere acknowledgments. Indeed, it is a happy trait in the character of the natives of this Province that though settled in distant parts of the world, they always cherish a praiseworthy desire to do what good they can to their native country. The patriotism of the Cutchees is proverbial, and there are many instances in which charitable objects, such as schools, dharamshalas, tanks, wells, etc., have sprung up by the generosity of some of the enterprizing and opulent merchants of Cutch. The substantial building presented by Messrs. Hajibhai and brothers for a hospital is before us. It has been ready some time since, but circumstances beyond our control hitherto prevented its occupation. Colonel Phillips, the late Political Agent, did his utmost to expedite matters; and Dr. Dorabjee, our able chief medical officer, has spared no pains to have all the requirements of a medical institution well-provided for. As Minister of the State, I have, under the orders of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, complied with Dr. Dorabjee's indents for medicines, but thanks to the civilizing agencies available, I had no gigantic task to perform, as was the case with Hanuman, a devoted servant of King Rama of ancient traditions—an instance oft quoted on such occasions. All that I had to do, on receipt of Dr. Dorabjee's indent asking for a great variety of medicines, was simply to write a letter to Messrs. Kemp and Co., which the duly organized Postal Department carried to its destination, and immediately the steam horse brought in the required things across a wide sea; whereas, in the course of an expedition to Lanka—the modern Ceylon—when Laxmon, the brother of Rama, was found in a swoon, and the doctors wanted a particular medicinal herb, Hanuman had to fly personally to the place of production, situated on a mountain, hundreds of miles distant, and it being impossible to distinguish the plant required from others of a like appearance, Hanuman had to perform the herculean task of lifting up the whole mountain and bringing it bodily to the doctors. I am glad Dr. Dorabjee has considerately made no such requisition on my limited resources. As observed by Dr. Dorabjee, it was Colonel Goodfellow who, while President of the Cutch Council of Administration, arranged the preliminaries connected with the useful work started this day, and it must be gratifying that he is again present here to see it a reality. Before concluding I have to discharge the duty of conveying to you, Colonel Goodfellow and the other gentlemen present, the thanks of His Highness for giving us the pleasure of your company. I am glad this useful institution is opened in the midst of such a good assemblage, who, I am sure, will all join with me in wishing all success to the Laljee Sumar Hospital.

Mr. Abdulabhai then addressed the assembly on behalf of himself and his brothers as follows:—It was our desire to establish some charitable institution in the name of our late father, Laljee Sumar, and with the advice of Colonel Goodfellow we made up our minds to erect a building for a hospital in the town of Mundra. We announced this intention of ours to the Council of Administration, and His Highness was pleased, with his wonted kindness and praiseworthy spirit, to inspect the plan of the town of Mundra and to allot a suitable site for our purposes. Over and above our being provided with the site, we were fortunate enough to obtain from time to time such assistance as we stood in need of, and thus we were enabled to give effect to our cherished desire. We may also mention that we had personal experience of the benefits derived from medical aid, as the late Cutch Raj is known to evince towards its subjects. Moreover, we consider ourselves most fortunate that His Highness has kindly graced this occasion with his august presence. All these are sufficient testimony to the warmth the Cutch Government lends its co-operation and encouragement to those who come forward to undertake such works of public utility. We are also glad that Colonel Goodfellow was pleased to undertake the supervision of preliminaries in connection with this hospital building, is present to-day to take part in opening the same. We take this opportunity of offering our best acknowledgments for the kindly assistance we have received at his hands and for the interest he has taken in this affair. To Dewan Bhahadur Manibhai our best thanks are due for the laudable zeal he evinced in getting the works of public utility and for the assistance he has rendered to us in this matter. In conclusion we repeat our grateful thanks to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, Colonel Goodfellow, and other gentlemen who have lent *éclat* to this ceremony by their presence.

Then followed a recitation of a few Persian verses composed by a native of Mundra in honour of His Highness' visit to the town. The distribution of *pansupuree* and scents brought the proceedings to a close, and after due inspection of each apartment of the newly opened hospital, the meeting dispersed.

It may be added that for the benefit of those who were unacquainted with the English language the Dewan Bahadur had taken the trouble to have it read in Gujarati his own speech, and that of Col. Goodfellow, immediately after each was concluded. The purport of Dr. Dorabjee's speech was read in Gujerati by his assistant, Mr. Ramchendra Dalpatram.

DEATH OF THE REV. J. ESSEIVA, S. J.

ONE by one the members of the first band of Jesuit Fathers who arrived in India nearly thirty years ago are passing away. A few months ago we recorded the death of the Rev. Father Brunner, the patriarch of that gallant company, and now we have to lament the loss of another who like him had been exiled from Switzerland, his native country, had laboured in America and at last landed in this country to work, grow old and die in it. The Rev. Father John Esseiva who passed from this life to a better one on Thursday evening was almost the oldest of the few remaining pioneers of the Jesuit Mission in Bombay. Born on the 17th of June, 1812, in the Canton of Friburg, he had almost reached the age of seventy-three when he was called to his last reward. He entered the Society of Jesus on the 1st of October, 1833, and was ordained priest on the 2nd of February, 1843. He arrived in Bombay on the 21st of January, 1855, or a few days more than thirty years ago, every day of which period he spent in this country. He was at various times Military Chaplain at Poona, Belgaum, and Kolaba. In 1859 he was Director of the School at Mazagon which has since developed into St. Mary's College. He was Secretary to three Bishops of Bombay, viz., Doctors Canoz, Steins and Meurin. During the sitting of the Vatican Council he held the post of Provicar Apostolic of Bombay. In July, 1873, he was appointed Spiritual Superior of the Mission, and on retiring from that office in July, 1876, he became Master of Novices at Byculla, and two years later Superior of the Scholastics. In 1880 he was made Spiritual Father at St. Mary's. During the last few years of his life Father Esseiva was Chaplain to the Reserve Convent. For some time past he had been gradually sinking under the weakness of old age, and without any visible symptoms of diseace it was evident that his end was approaching. He prepared for it with that calm resignation to the will of Providence which is the happiest result of a well-spent life. For months beforehand he had made up his mind that his work upon earth was done and that his sole remaining duty in this life was to keep himself in readiness for the summons to another world. He used to speak of the probable length of time that lay between himself and the grave with as much self-possession and even pleasure as people of the world are wont to show when discussing the approach of more pleasant events in their lives. On Thursday evening, at 4 o'clock, he told the lay-brother who was waiting on him, that he was about to die. The other members of the community were soon assembled around his bed and began to repeat the "Prayers for the Departing Soul," and his Lordship, Bishop Meurin, who had called at St. Mary's to visit him, joined in the prayers. The dying Father remained perfectly calm the whole time while the life was slowly ebbing from his frame and became unconscious for about a quarter of an hour before the final struggle took place a few minutes after six o'clock. The funeral will take place this evening at Sandora at half-past-five, his Lordship the Bishop officiating. As we are going to press, the Office of the Dead is being performed at St. Anne's, Byculla, from which the procession will start. The Very Rev. Father Linden, S. J. will officiate. Many of our readers who have known the deceased Father personally will recall to mind the many virtues for which he was remarkable and in particular the saintly gentleness of disposition for which he was most conspicuous. By the members of his Order he was looked up to as a model of religious life. None will regret his loss more than young members of the Society who a few years ago were under his care and discipline. R. I. P.—*Catholic Examiner.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewor," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG CO., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE following is the report read on Friday evening by the Principal (Mr. Modak) at the prize distribution of the Elphinstone High School:—Your Your Excellency, ladies, and gentlemen,—It is now almost four years since your Excellency graciously performed the inauguration ceremony of this fine building, which we owe to the great prosperity and the large proportions which the school attained under the able principalship of my friend and predecessor, Mr. Kirkham, the warm and almost personal interest which the Honourable Mr. Peile, the Director of Public Instruction, took in its well-being, and above all to the munificent benefaction of Sir A. D. Sassoon, coupled with the cordial support of the Government of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. On that occasion Mr. Barrett, my immediate predecessor, placed before your Excellency and the leading representatives of the different communities of Bombay, a short history of the school from its first establisnment up to the year 1880. There has been no public exhibition for the distribution of prizes in this building since its inauguration in February, 1881; and I deem it right that the history of its progress during the last four years should be laid before your Excellency before proceeding to distribute the prizes, especially as you have taken a personal interest in its wants and conveniences. It is but fair also that the general public of Bombay, who principally contribute to the ever-increasing prosperity of the school, should be occasionally taken into confidence, and should be kept duly informed of the results which their liberal patronage has enabled the institution to achieve, that they might feel satisfied that the confidence which has been placed in its management has not been undeserved. This is all the more necessary now when the numbers in the school have grown so large, and the time of most of the citizens whose children attend the school is so much taken up by their public and private engagements, that there is not that close and frequent interchange of ideas on the subject of education between parents and masters that was possible in former times. Moreover, a graceful and public recognition of the merits of young scholars is calculated to give a very wholesome stimulus to the industry of their successors. It is for these reasons that I have made a departure from the usual practice of this school, to dispense with any public ceremony on the occasion of the annual distribution of prizes to its successful students. This is also my apology for requesting your Excellency to spare a day for this occasion in the midst of your multifarious engagements, and to grace this interesting ceremony we have met to witness this ev

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 21.

THERE is perhaps a slightly better feeling apparent in business within the past day or two, and if the Egyptian news were more assuring, and the political situation at home assumed a settled appearance, a change from the wearisome depression of the past few months would not be long in making itself felt.

The London money market gives signs of increasing ease, rates of discount being down to 3⅜ per cent. on 3 and 3¼ per cent. on 6 months' bills. The Stock Exchange, however, is kept in check by the adverse influences above mentioned, Consols being again quoted at 98⅜ and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan at 102½. In Rupee Paper 4½ per cent. is ¼ higher at £77⅞, but 4 per cents. remain at £75½.

In the General Produce markets there is no movement worthy of special notice. Wheat in Liverpool is quoted 1d. to 2d. per cental lower to arrive, but the movement was already known through private sources some days ago.

The Liverpool Cotton market, under the influence of the American advices, is gaining in firmness, notwithstanding very dull trade in Manchester. Yesterday the tone was given as firm, and to-day a hardening tendency is reported, the sales each day being 7,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats. Spot prices remain unchanged, but Americans to arrive yesterday, were 3-64d. higher in the near positions, and 1-64d. to 1-32d. in distant. In New York ready Mid-Uplands are advanced to-day to 11 5-16 cents, and June shipment was 2 points higher yesterday, 5 points to-day, being now 11·66 cents per lb.

The statistical position, shown by our usual weekly statement subjoined is worthy of special consideration. The Liverpool stock has increased 21,000 bales during the week, but the total visible supply for all Europe has declined 100,000 bales in the same interval, and now stands nearly half a million bales, or about 17 per cent. under the corresponding date last year. This deficiency is prettcertain to increase as the season advances, and in that event we must either see higher prices or curtailed consumption. The latter may ensue, if political matters become more unfavourable than they are at present, otherwise 6d. per lb. for Mid-Uplands is not a level at which consumption will be materially checked. The steady consistent falling-off in the American receipts is bearing out in a surprising way the predictions of the small-crop prophets, and an outturn of 5,600,000 bales only is much more likely than it seemed three weeks ago.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Week's receipts	54,000	61,000	129,000
" exports to U. K.....	43,000	78,000	44,000
" " Cont.....	17,000	30,000	40,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept..	4,314,000	4,229,000	4,765,000
" Exports to U. K. "	1,848,000	1,764,000	1,946,000
" Cont. "	1,155,000	1,074,000	1,182,000
" Stock in the Ports	880,000	972,000	953,000
Saturday's receipts	4,000	18,000	18,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 20th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Total supply of all kinds	2,940,000	3,423,010	3,293,340
" Surats	280,000	470,270	520,240

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	921,000	967,310	909,120
" London	34,000	64,000	79,320
American afloat	230,000	336,500	208,000
East Indian "	28,000	99,000	78,000
	1,213,000	1,456,810	1,324,440
Price of Mid-Uplands	6d.	5 13-16d.	5⅝d.
" Good Fair Dholleras ...	4½d.	4½d.	4½d.
Difference.....	1½d.	1 7-16d.	1⅛d.

We have had a firm but rather quiet Cotton market here to-day. Sellers have shown a strong front again, and are asking a further advance of Re. 1 per candy, which has so far checked business, but from the look of things buyers will ultimately have to pay it. Bad as trade is in Europe, spinners will have to come into the market some time, and the paucity of supplies will prevent them being able to dictate their own terms. We call quotations now :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals, ready.....	Rs. 162	Rs. 170	Rs. 179
Omras, "	" 194	" 200	" 210
Bro-ch, March.....	" 227		" 230
Dhollera, April.....	" 198	" 203	" 210

WHEAT is steady owing to smaller supplies, but buyers in the present position of freights are by no means eager, and prices are unchanged.

SEEDS are all quiet but pretty firm.

FREIGHTS exhibit no change. For near loading great firmness is still apparent, and the s.s. Scawfell has been taken up by the speculators for Hull at 28s. 9d. Forward, however, shippers seem still indifferent about engaging.

COALS remain very quiet, except for ready Cardiff. Quotations from the home side, however, are higher and shipments very moderate.

EXCHANGE.—The advance of 1-16d. in Bar Silver in London, accompanied by a firmer appearance in Cotton, which may probably lead to more private paper coming on the market, has given a firmer tone to the market, and rates are 1-32d. higher all round, say :—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 6d.	per rupee.
Do Telegraphic	Is. 6 23-32d.	"
Do three months' sight.....	Is. 7 1-32d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight.....	Is. 7d.	"
Francs " "	2·02½ to ½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is not active, but the market is a shade firmer again, with sellers of Fours asking Rs. 96¾. Fours-and-a-half are nominal at Rs. 99½.

SHARES.—Spinning Mill shares are still dull. The upward movement in Cotton is an adverse feature of considerable importance. An improvement in Goods and Yarns seems almost hopeless, and that being so, short time is the only refuge. Such a course, however, is not likely to recommend itself to the managers of our Bombay mills, who are in many cases paid by the quantity produced, whether at a loss or a profit. Press shares are quiet and in some cases lower, as Cotton crop prospects become less hopeful. Other shares are unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	755
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	360
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank.....	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India.....	37,320	£ 250	12½	do.	99

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P. Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock.	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
Do. New £20 shares..	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	30
Ditto	..	£20	..	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	..
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co..	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares....	£1	£18	6- -0	do.	5

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VISITORS to MATHERAN may obtain copies of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* at Messrs. NANABHOY DADABHOY & Co., General Merchants, Main-road Bazaar.

PERFECTION OF SIGHT.

MAJOR PERCY GOUGH, Private Secretary to the Minister of Hyderabad, says :—"Mr. N. Lazarus has tested my eye-sight as well as that of a friend, in whose case very great care was found to be necessary. His various methods are such as to ascertain the strength of vision of each eye as well as any peculiarities. By a careful record he is thus able where glasses are necessary to provide exactly for the wants of those who make use of his services."

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DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application

C. MARCKS & Co.
48 Rampart-row, Bombay.

NOTIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES
1884-85.

THE second of a Series of Seven Lectures on "English Viewed in Connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other Sources" will be delivered in the University Library on THURSDAY, the 26th February, at 5-15 p.m.

LECTURER—W. E. HART, B. A.

LECTURE II.—The Component Elements of English—Growth of Dialects—Grimm's Law—The influence on English of its different "Sources." The Lectures are open to the Public.

PETER PETERSON, D. Sc.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, February 23, 1885.

NOTICE.

THE NOTIFICATION, dated 5th instant, CANCELLING the PRESENTATIONS of CERTAIN NATIVE GENTLEMEN at the LEVEE held in BOMBAY by H. E. THE GOVERNOR, on December 1, 1884, *is hereby ANNULLED so far as the Presentations of KHAN SAHEB JAMSETJEE RUSTOMJEE and MR. SORABJEE BYRAMJEE DOCTOR are concerned, the same being allowed to hold good.*

By Command,
GEORGE H. DEAN, Captain,
Military Secry. to H. E. the Governor.
Military Secretary's Office, Parel, 23rd Feb., 1885

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

WALLER—January 29, at Lansdowne Terrace Bath, William F. F. Waller, V.C., Lieut.-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

EBDEN—February 15, at Ratnagiri, the wife of E. J. Ebden, C.S., of a daughter.
STEWART—February 13, at Poona, the wife of Surgeon A. K. Stewart, Poona Horse, of a son.

DEATHS.

AUSTIN—February 20, at Gadag, Phinnie, the dearly loved child of Mr. and Mrs. F. Austin, aged 10 months.
KAKA—February 22, at his residence, Khetwady, Main-road, Ardashir Bomanji Kaka, father of Pestonji and Naorosji Ardashir Kaka. Funeral will take place this morning, 8 a.m.
STEWART—February 19, at Poona, the wife of Surgeon A. K. Stewart, Poona Horse.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRUICKSHANK—February 18, at 2-2, Harrington Street, Calcutta, the wife of D. Cruickshank, of a son.
EVANS—February 18, at Ktawah, the wife of Mr. A. C. Evans, Irrigation Branch, N.-W. P., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CACACIE—STARR—February 16, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Reverend John Black, M. A., Antone Cacacie, Mechanical Engineer, to Marian Augusta, eldest daughter of William Starr, Chief Civil Assistant, Madras Survey.
MATTHEWS—TEASDALE—February 14, at Christ Church, Rawal Pindi, by the Revd. W. M. Lethbridge, William Matthews, Inspector N. I. Salt Revenue, to Ellen Grace Teasdale, daughter of the late H. Teasdale, D. S. Police.

DEATHS.

MORE—February 17, at Agra, of croup, Herbert Blunt the dearly loved eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter More, aged 7 years and 2 days.
QUANTIN—February 18, at Allahabad, Henry Quantin, many years foreman at the "Pioneer" Press, aged 46 years.
SEWARD—February 17, at Pesha war, Lieutenant Leicester Seward, South Lan. Regiment (Wing Officer, 9th B. I.)
WHITE—February 18, at Haidargarh, in the Barabanki District, of diphtheria, Margery, child of James and Bessie White, in her fifth year.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1885.

THE statements that were made in the House of Commons on Friday in regard to Afghan Boundary matters gave no indication of either the probability or the possibility of an early settlement of the question. Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice intimated that the Russian Government have not replied to the communications that have been made to them for defining the zone of territory in which the boundary should be traced; while Mr. Cross told the House that we are bound to accept Russian denials of an advance on Herat. He added, as a singular rider to this enlarged version of the doctrine that you must never doubt the word of a gentleman, that a strong force of Afghans occupy the town, and that any attempt on the part of the Russians to occupy it would lead to the most serious consequences. The first consequence of such an attempt, no doubt, would be the stubborn resistance of men who, to our knowledge, know how to fight, and who would probably need a Skobeleff—if there be another in the Russian camp—to beat them. But these are consequences which we can anticipate without the aid of official assurances. What others would there be? Does this mean that a Russian attack upon Herat would be made a *casus belli*, not only by the natural repellers of such an aggression, but by the British Government? Mr. Cross's declaration reads very much like a reading over again, for the benefit of St. Petersburg statesmen, of our contract with the Ameer, by which we undertake to help him against aggression if he will submit to our control in regard to his foreign relations. The Ameer, apparently, has kept his part of the bargain. Should we hesitate to keep ours if the need for doing so were to arise? It is at any rate not amiss to remind the Russian Government that if they are making use of our difficulties in the Soudan as an opportunity for pushing on in Central Asia schemes hostile to us they are taking a rather short-sighted view of the situation. They will make a good deal too much of the Mahdi's power for mischief if they assume that so long as he is in the field against us we are helpless against them. But we rather distrust the stories about Herat with which the Ashmead Bartletts at home have been trying to alarm the Government. It is scarcely six weeks since M. de Giers's journal expressly defined Herat as part of Afghanistan, which Russia would not think of claiming. Besides, are they likely to resort to so barbaric a breach of the rules observed between nations as unceremoniously to seize territory which forms the subject matter of negotiations actually in progress? One would think it would scarcely be worth their while, for material as well as moral reasons, to do this. There are many ways of trying for Herat, but we question if the Russians would attempt it by a buccaneering *coup* such as that which they are accused of meditating. Not that the present situation, however, is free from difficulty and danger to peace. There is something disquieting in the *Times*' statement that Russian troops are advancing to Penjdeh—the place on the Murghab river—and are said to have been seen several weeks ago. They in fact have advanced to the territory of the Salor Turkomans, which the British Government have strongly contended should be included within the Afghan frontier. It looks, therefore, as though we might almost any day hear of an outbreak of hostilities in which our interests would be directly and seriously involved. The *Times*' announcement that it is because of the danger of this that Sir Peter Lumsden has withdrawn from Bala Murghab to the neighbourhood of Herat is in part borne out by a report which reached an up-country paper. This latter version, however, made some site on the Hari Rud, seventy miles off, the destination of the Commission, and the reason assigned for the intended shifting of the British camp was in order to facilitate telegraphic communication with London. And a very urgent reason this is. We might have something to regret if Sir Peter Lumsden were much longer without means of rapidly communicating with the authorities at home.

OUR readers are aware of Mr. Colquhoun's labours to realise a railway scheme to tap the Chinese southern provinces, and direct the trade which is now carried down the different routes of Siam and Burmah to Moulmein. In this enterprise Mr. Colquhoun had the advantage of the co-operation of Mr. Holt Hallet, who left Bombay for England by the mail-steamer on Friday. Mr. Hallet has explored the vast and fertile territory between British Burmah and Tongking, and he has acquired a high opinion of its fertility and of its commercial future. He arrived in this city a week ago after a protracted sojourn in the Far East, his observations having extended from the Chinese ports to Bangkok, and inland to the Shan States which are dependent on Siam, as well as to those dependent upon Burmah. As we all know, the condition of King Theebaw's dominions has been for some time past very unsettled and precarious. But it is not generally understood that owing to the incapacity and oppression of the Butcher King, the extent of the dominions subject to his sway has been practically reduced to one-third of what it was formerly. The territory to the north of what now remains of the Burman kingdom, and lying between Manipore on the west, and the Chinese Shan States contiguous to Annam on the east, had for its principal town Bhamo. It is now lost to Burmah, Bhamo having been recently taken by the Chinese outlaws and the Karens. Between British Burmah and Burmah Proper there is a hill country inhabited by wild tribes formerly tributary to Mandalay, but now no longer so. To the east, as far as the Salween River, there are Shans who were tributary and in effect subjects of the monarch at Mandalay, while from the Salween to the frontier of Annam, there are other Shans who until the last few years did homage to the King of Burmah, some of them paying tribute impartially to China and Burmah. The whole of these Eastern Shans, tributary and homage-paying, are now alike in revolt, and King Theebaw has no means of reducing them to obedience. The Shans of the north and east contributed in the old days to the fighting power of the monarchy. Now Burmah Proper must do its own fighting, which it has no heart for. The general result is that Theebaw's rule is restricted to an area inhabited by about a million of Burmese. If we turn to Siam, we shall find that kingdom situated to the south and east of Burmah, with Annam and Cambodia, now French possessions, on its eastern and southern frontiers, respectively. The population of Siam and its dependent Shan States to the north, contiguous to the eastern Shan States of Burmah, is estimated at seven millions and a half. As we have recently learned, the French at Saigon, especially since the virtual annexation of Cambodia, have assumed an air of supremacy towards the King of Siam and the Siamese ministers at Bangkok. The temptation to extend French sway over some or all of the Shans dependent on Siam will probably prove before long too powerful to be resisted. We have already had telegrams from Rangoon giving an account of a French treaty with Burmah handing over some of the Burmese Shans to France. In Paris, where they do not always speak the truth, it is denied that matters have got so far, and the new treaty is said to provide only for commercial interests. The commercial interests in question will very certainly bring French influence to bear upon Siam and the Siamese Shans.

Thus the scheme of a new railway assumes a political as well as a commercial importance. The idea is to construct a railway from Bangkok, near the Gulf of Siam, which is on the eastern side of the Malayan Peninsula, northward along the left bank of the Meinam, to a place called Yohine, and to connect that place, or some point adjacent, with Moulmein in British territory, situated in the Gulf of Martaban, and within an easy distance of Rangoon. The line from Bangkok to Yohine will be little more than three hundred miles long, and it is believed that the capital will be provided at Bangkok, if the Government of India will make a branch line, connecting the main line with Moulmein. The cost of the British portion of the line, which would be on the metre gauge, is estimated at one hundred and ten lakhs. Having got the railway to Yohine, it is intended to carry it due north to the frontier of the Burmese Shans, with a branch to Looanprabang on the Mekong River, on the frontier of Annam. The Mekong is the river which further to the south traverses Cambodia and French Cochin-China, falling into the China Sea. It is urged in proof of the advantages of this great railway scheme, that the countries to be traversed are extraordinarily fertile, and in many places so thickly populated that from Bangkok northwards for hundreds of miles the large villages form a continuous street along the Meinam. The forests yield teak in abundance, and that trade is at present in the hands of British subjects, Englishmen and Burmese. Elephants and oxen come to British Burmah from the Shan States of both Burmah and Siam, and throughout large districts, it is said, the Indian rupee is the only coin that passes current freely amongst the Shans. Hence it is believed that there would be no difficulty in getting the tribes to co-operate with British and Burmese enterprise in the development of the immense natural resources of their country, once a railway was made. It is assumed that at Baugkok the Government would be favourable to the proposal to open up the country by a railway that would bring an enhanced trade from the north. Merchandise now finds its way on the backs of ponies and mules from Yunnan to Zimme, the chief centre of the Siamese Shan territories. At Mandalay King Theebaw would probably adopt an attitude of negation. He does not want to have his remaining territory opened up. But if he were spoken to by the Government of India persuasively, he might conform to the requirements of the times. Then there would be a great future for the whole region to the north and east of British Burmah. Rangoon is hungering and thirsting for the moment when a vigorous Government will take Theebaw in hand, and avenge his slaughtered brothers and sisters, his cousins and his aunts, who were put to death with strong cords, wrapped in purple velvet, in the old dynastic way. The Government of India will not be influenced to any great extent in a matter of this importance. The scheme, if acted upon, might easily make the frontier of British India run with that of the French in Annam. Lord Dufferin may not allow himself to be allured by the prospect of administering that poetical justice which would be as balm to the feelings of the forward school in Rangoon.

Mr. Holt Hallett is proceeding to England in connection with the railway project. He will lay before the Chambers of Commerce the full vista of trade development which the proposed opening up of the Shan countries and the tapping of the trade of Southern China offers to view. A good deal of trade in this region is already in the hands of British subjects. It is not probable that the French, if they succeed in establishing themselves in the disputed regions of Tongking, will succeed in developing the resources of the Shan States from the east. From the geographical configuration of the country, traffic must always flow from north to south, that being the line of the valleys and the rivers, the intervening hills and plateaux rendering east and west traffic practically impossible. The Chinese are likely to continue indefinitely their present resistance to the establishment of the French supremacy beyond the Delta of the Red River that was accorded to them in the treaty which was so short-lived. The Celestial statesmen have very powerful reasons for resisting the attempt of the new-comers to establish themselves on the higher lands beyond the Delta. They will thus come close up to the Chinese frontier, and they would besides placed in direct contact with Chinese subjects the famous Black Flags and others, who fled from China after the civil war. That these men should submit quietly to French authority is out of the question, and the mandarins hold that the French would avail themselves of every difficulty that arose to accuse the neighbouring Chinese authorities of fomenting disturbance. On the other hand, the French would find it easy to keep the three south-eastern provinces of China, which have been always inclined to get a little out of hand, in a constant state of commotion. The Chinese noted with alarm a phrase of M. Ferry's, after the signature of the Tientsin Treaty, that now France had got a basis. Against what could Tongking be a basis except against the Southern Provinces of China? This made a great impression upon Chinese statesmen, and it had an undoubted influence in aggravating the complications which have since arisen. Chinese refugees have been for many years past in the habit of finding their way not only to the highlands of Tongking, but into the Shan country generally. They have leavened the tribesmen with Chinese notions of trade and methods of organisation. In some of the Shan districts they form a considerable proportion of the population. The Chinese outlaws who have taken Bhamo in alliance with the Karens, indicate the extent to which the immigration is likely to influence the course of things there in the not remote future. The Chinese who have found or are making for themselves a home in the Shan countries will prove a formidable obstacle to the extension of French influence on that side. Neither the geographical nor the political conditions are favourable to French enterprise in that particular direction. And if the French cannot open up and give to commerce the latent resources of Burmah and Siam, and the Shan States tributary to them, why should not British India do so? This is a question which will probably be put with some emphasis before things settle down in the remoter East.

IF the railway from Suakim to Berber be made, it cannot be constructed, as we have shown, in time for the military operations which, according to the revised programme of the Ministry, are to be brought to a close by the evacuation of the Soudan in the autumn. Still it is the intention, apparently, to lay the railway. It is not a fortnight since the announcement was telegraphed from London that its construction formed part of the plan which the Government, presumably acting on the advice of Lord Wolseley, was prepared to carry into execution with a view to punish the Mahdi and Osman Digma for having caused the miscarriage of previous plans, which were thought in their time to be well-conceived and feasible. The railway has been decreed; how can it be constructed? A very practical answer has been furnished to this natural inquiry by Mr. J. C. Glover, the well-known Anglo-Indian contractor. After reading the announcement that a railway from Suakim to Berber is deemed indispensable, he communicated by telegraph to the Government of India a proposal which bears in every word the impress of a practical mind, and a calculating energy. The purport of the offer was that if the Government would secure the safety of the personnel from the attacks of the Arabs—which must be secured in any case, if the project is to be realised—Mr. Glover would undertake to construct a railway from Suakim to Berber, within the shortest practicable time. Workmen would be taken to Suakim from Bombay, and Egypt would be indented on for locomotives and waggons to be used immediately for the work of construction. The permanent-way could be procured at once by telegraph from England, if the English gauge, which is the same as that in use in Egypt, were adopted. It was proposed to charge the Government with the actual cost of construction, and leave any further remuneration to their discretion. The reply to this proposal, which, coming from so experienced and competent a man, claimed attention, did not come to hand owing to a miscarriage, and Mr. Glover proceeded to Calcutta to ask for it. There he learned that it had been sent, and that its purport was that the arrangements for constructing the railway were being made by the Home Government. There is little doubt that if the matter were in the hands of the Government of India the offer would have been accepted, and in that case there would have been at least the certainty that the railway would have been called into existence in the shortest practicable period of time. There is not any certainty of that kind if the work be done from England, and that for obvious reasons. In the first place, men will be sent from home to do work with workmen to whose habits and language they are strangers, in a climate of the like of which they have had no experience. The Anglo-Indian contractor, with his Indian experience and organization, would be in a far better position to begin the work without a moment's delay. He could send off ten thousand men of every class, fully equipped, and could cope with emergencies by the aid of a staff habituated to deal with Oriental workmen and Oriental conditions. The Home Government has resolved to make the line metre gauge (3-3⅜), which looks economical and reasonable. But the existing Egyptian lines, with their engines and carriages and waggons, are on the English, and not on the metre, gauge. They could supply railway stock, and much else possibly, for a line on the English gauge, but everything required for the metre line would have to be brought from England *viâ* the Straits of Gibraltar and the Canal. Much of the available supplies for the wider gauge could be brought over from Suez in two days. It would be just as easy and as quick to make the new line on the English and Egyptian gauge as on the narrow. And if the line is to be a permanent one to open up the Soudan to commerce, it would be far more economical and convenient on the same gauge as the rest of the Egyptian railways. The rolling-stock and the materials for the permanent-ways might be interchangeable, to say nothing of the proved fact that on long lines where there is any considerable carriage of bulky produce the working charges are much less on the broad than on the metre gauge railway. Apart from this question, there can be no doubt that both time and money would be saved by using Indian labour, and so far as possible the materials and rolling-stock ready at hand in Egypt, instead of sending men and material out from England to the Red Sea.

THE Allahabad paper is careful to correct a statement which it attributes to a Bombay contemporary to the effect that "after much pressure by Lord Dufferin the Cabinet has now agreed not to saddle India with the expense of the Indian expedition to the Soudan. The Government of India will, of course, continue to pay the troops as if they were in India, but beyond this Lord Dufferin refuses to go." It is a pity that the *Pioneer* has not been more specific in indicating which of its contemporaries is responsible for the statement which it corrects. Our own account of the matter, it will be remembered, was altogether different from that which has called forth the rebuke that it is dangerous to be positive without knowing all the facts. We stated on Friday that Lord Dufferin had been fighting hard for a full recognition of the equities of the case, and that if the Indian Government could make their views prevail the revenue of this country would be free from the ordinary as well as from the additional charges of the contingent. Nothing that the *Pioneer* is "in a position to say" goes beyond the four corners of this statement, whose accuracy cannot be impeached.

WE hear that the Indian Budget, which is now nearly complete, will be what is known as a working budget; it will not have any new feature of importance. But it is understood in well-informed circles in Calcutta that it will be on the whole satisfactory. In circles that are not well-informed different anticipations are entertained, and we are told by one of the Calcutta papers that the Finance Minister is almost committed by the position in which he finds himself to the perpetration of some unpleasant surprise. We may say with some confidence that the only people to whom the Budget will yield a surprise will be those who are expecting to find in it anything of the sort here indicated.

JOTTINGS FROM PARIS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JAN. 29.

WHAT a crowding of events into the hours since Thursday morning of last week, when was heard of the victory at the Wells, and the death of poor Burnaby and his eight brother-officers, besides so many other true heroes in the ranks! To-day another victory is announced, after days of terrible suspense, during which England was half-prepared for the news of a reverse, the overwhelming numbers of the enemy and the many unavoidable disadvantages of our position being taken into consideration.

In the interval of suspense public attention was diverted to the three dynamite explosions in the world's metropolis, producing in the breasts of multitudes among the four-and-a-half millions a kind of chronic terror, which can only be compared to that of the poor houseless creatures who dared not take shelter under a roof, from dread of the continuous earthquakes in the south of Spain. A box of dynamite to those within its range may be no less disastrous than a first-class earthquake. But is all done that might be done to prevent these human fiends from insulting the civilized world by their proceedings, which have again and again been announced beforehand in the newspapers, like any dramatic performance about to take place in a theatre? A Parnellite, Mr. Redmond, lately informed his audience at Glasgow that so long as England persisted in holding Ireland so long would her cities be disturbed by dynamite outrages. Why was not the fellow, thus guilty of mouthing sedition, committed to prison instantly? Is there to be no distinction between liberty and licence? Then turn to the Irish press. Complaints have been made at times against the utterances of the vernacular press in India, where inexperienced men, beginning to feel their power in being able to write tolerable English, have sometimes overshot the mark, almost without being aware that they were transgressing. Have any muttering of sedition in the native press of India ever been comparable to what may be read any morning in Irish papers? The *Daily Telegraph* asks pertinently, "How can we expect the Americans to be more vigorous in prosecuting dynamitards, when we are timid in our treatment of an incendiary Irish press, and when our leading statesmen seem half afraid to offend Mr. Parnell? We have taught Irish agitators to look to outrages and concessions as cause and effect. We disestablished the Irish Church in response to the Clerkenwell explosion. We passed the Land Act of 1881 after a year of crime. We sent emissaries to Mr. Parnell in jail after he had issued an ukase against rent. It is the moral effect of this yielding to intimidation that gives the agents of O'Donovan Rossa their encouragement and their cue. They believe that English statesmen are soft, sentimental, and impressionable, and that they will surrender Ireland when London buildings and English nerves are sufficiently shattered. They argue that because we gave up the Transvaal after Majuba Hill, and proclaimed the surrender of the Soudan after Hicks Pasha was annihilated, we shall relinquish Ireland after the explosion of a certain quantity of dynamite in the streets of London." These are telling sentences, and there is too much humiliating truth in them. Our rulers are timid, and, as a consequence, our police are inefficient. There is a suspicion that dynamite was conveyed into Westminster Hall under the form of a "dress-improver." Either let the admission of visitors be stopped for the present, or let the dresses of females be examined by a female before they are allowed to enter. In extraordinary circumstances extraordinary precautions must be used. Another thing, the rewards offered for the apprehension of the demons who make murder their trade, as the Thugs made it their religion, must be on a sufficient scale to bring confederates to the front as informers. Every blackguard of the infamous lot, depend upon it, has his price. Paulus Æmilius, we learn from Plutarch, made little account of beating an enemy, compared with the bringing of his army into strict discipline; for he considered it a matter of course that trained men must conquer. If the London police in their own department had the training which made Stewart's troops more than a match for such overwhelming odds, they would not be so slow in bringing the skulking dynamitards to justice—which ought to mean to the gallows.

In the midst of all these disquietudes at home and abroad, in the midst of events which flush the brow with honest pride, or make the blood boil with just indignation, Paris has not for one moment ceased to be gay where there exists the wherewith to be gay. The great *fete* in the Bois de Boulogne on Monday night was the last of a series of jollifications on the ice which extended over nine or ten days. On Tuesday morning the thaw set in, and now we have really spring weather with bright sunshine. The sums spent at the Tir aux Pigeons, and in other parts of the Bois during the reign of Jack Frost (strangely enough, there was a marvellous skater of that name on the ice) must have been enormous. A few drops of the golden shower have been reserved for the poor. Even on Tuesday, when the ice was visibly melting, the Grand Lac, as well as the Cercle des Patineurs, was covered with skaters, resolved not to lose one precious hour of their favourite sport. It would not interest your readers to scan the interminable lists of fashionables, most of them with titles of one sort or other, which are furnished by the *Morning News*, to show how extensively the *fetes* have been patronized.

Shall you be sorry to learn that M. Grévy, whose term of office has been characterized by masterly inactivity—better at least than bluudering meddlesomeness—is to retire from the Presidency of the French Republic in a few months? He has been a safe man in all respects but one: he has allowed the most atrocious murderers to escape the lawful penalty of their crimes, until now the penalty of death has been practically all but abolished. There are many who question whether crime is really prevented by the infliction of the death penalty; and if there were no prospect of commutation, under any circumstances, of the penalty of imprisonment for life, much might be said on that side, supported by some striking statistics. But in France imprisonment for life generally proves to be imprisonment for a limited period, the duration of which is apt to depend upon political conditions. Therefore, so long as the death penalty for murder is kept on the statute-book, as part of the law of the land, the constant commutation of that penalty for nominal imprisonment for life is demoralizing, and tends to make murder a frequent occurrence. When to this we add the fact that juries deliberately pronounce murderers "not guilty" when the crime has been committed under a certain degree of provocation, it may easily be seen that in Paris the circle is limited in which human life is held to be sacred. The Mazas prison contains at present thirty persons charged with murder. They are all on the ground floor, where they can be more easily watched. Some cells contain two, and some even four, of these prisoners. They are made "famous" by the publication of their portraits and biographies in illustrated journals; and even descriptions of their habits and sayings in prison find their way into the vulgar prints which open-mouthed gamins stare at, hour after hour, at the corner of every thoroughfare. This is one means of keeping up the numbers of the criminal population. Juvenile imaginations are fired by such pictures and tales of daring, and French Jack Sheppards develope without further education. The licence of the French press is now almost unrestrained. M. Ferry ought to be advised to read Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." All the elements of dissolution which were present in the Roman Empire are present in the French Republic, and some others besides. The enormous circulation of indecent photographs is an evil of which the consequences cannot be estimated.

The French journals, almost without exception, show a jealous spirit with reference to our successes in the Soudan, affecting to consider them unimportant, and scarcely worth the space necessary to describe them. Perhaps they have some reason to complain of similar treatment on the English side of the Channel, when French victories in the East are telegraphed. But the fact is that the telegrams have misled us too often to be believed without confirmation. By the time the confirmation arrives—if it does arrive—the affair has been almost forgotten by the readers of English newspapers, and is often, doubtless, allowed to drop out of sight. It is important to do what can be done to keep up a friendly understanding between the two countries, which cannot help being neighbours, and had better overlook minor differences. Friend Bright, at Birmingham, the day before yesterday, referring to the relation between England and France, said:—"Some editors seem to be constantly having hysterical fits. Every two or three days they write you a screaming article about the necessity of increasing your forces, and especially of adding millions to the cost of your navy. What does it all depend upon? Upon the supposition that you are going to have a war with France. Hardly anything more unlikely can be mentioned in the whole politics of Europe. (Cheers.) I don't believe there is the smallest idea on the part of any human being out of a lunatic asylum in France that it is at all likely that France and England will come into conflict." Let us hope that the worthy Quaker may prove a true prophet. There are those upon the Continent who would rejoice to find him a false one in this.

Nothing now surprises us here in Paris. The last horror is the establishment at Montmartre, where a grand new church is being built, of an association for the purpose of abolishing from the French language, and, if possible, from all human speech, the name of God. It is called the "Anti-Deist Society," a title which might easily be misunderstood, if used without explanation. They will have a very old difficulty to get over before the object of the society can begin to be attained. The human mind has been so constructed (or, as some would say, has so developed itself) that one cannot think a thought, without being conscious of responsibility. To whom? The fact is a primary fact of human consciousness. The question requires an answer, and may be commended to the attention of the new society.

The elections to the Senate took place all over France on Tuesday, the 27th instant. Of 297 members, 233 are Republicans. The Duc de Broglie, unfortunately for France, loses his seat. The numerical result, however, does not really mean all that it seems to mean. The proportion of Republicans in the new Senate does not necessarily indicate the proportion of the population of the country who are at heart Republicans. This is very far, I believe, from being the case. All the influence of the Government has been brought to bear, directly and indirectly, in order to produce the majority.

Mr. Morton, the popular American Minister in Paris, was a candidate for the representation of New York in the United States Senate, or at least was nominated by his friends for that office. Another was elected. Some person in Paris, seemingly moved by personal spite, has attacked Mr. Morton in print, and aroused the indignation of all who have the honour to be acquainted with that true gentleman. There are persons and parties "whose praise is censure, and whose censure praise.'

The Senate in executive session at Washington has this day rejected the proposed Nicaragua Treaty

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

THE ENEMY AT ABUKLEA.

CAIRO, FEB. 20.

Lord Wolseley telegraphs that five hundred of the enemy kept up a continued firing from a distance on the British position at Abuklea on the afternoon of the 16th instant. The British loss was two killed and fourteen wounded. The officers wounded were Captain Paget, of the 7th Hussars, and Captain Walsh, of the 18th Regiment.

THE PROPOSED RETREAT TO GAKDUL.

Lord Wolseley's telegram further states that Sir Redvers Buller had every confidence that he was secure at Abuklea from a close attack by the rebels, but that he would retire to the wells of Gakdul on the arrival of additional transport.

DEPARTURE OF SIR GERALD GRAHAM.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

Sir Gerald Graham started for Suakim yesterday.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

A Proclamation has been issued, stopping the men on the active list from joining the Reserve and also for embodying the Militia.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

The debate on the vote of censure against Government has been fixed for Monday next.

APPOINTMENTS AT THE HORSE GUARDS.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

In consequence of the prolonged absence of Lord Wolseley, Lieutenant-General Sir A. J. Herbert has been appointed Adjutant General, and Lieutenant-General Sir A. Alison has been appointed Quarter-master-General.

DEPARTURE OF THE GUARDS FOR EGYPT.

The 3rd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards and the 2nd Battalion of the Fusiliers embarked yesterday for Egypt.

The former battalion was inspected by the Queen (who has returned from Osborne to Windsor) previous to their embarkation.

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

In the House of Commons last night precedence was voted for the Bill for Redistribution of Seats.

THE RUMOURED RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF HERAT.

Mr. Cross, the Under-Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question in the House of Commons last night as to whether any measures have been taken by the British Government to secure Herat, said that we are bound to accept the positive assurances of Russia that there was no truth in the report that Russian troops were advancing on that place. A strong force of Afghans, he said, now garrisoned the town, and any attempt on the part of the Russians to occupy it, would lead to the most serious consequences.

THE QUETTA RAILWAY.

Mr. Cross, in reply to a further question, said Government had no intention of continuing the Quetta line beyond the Pishin Valley.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said the Russian Government had not yet replied to the communications sent to them by England respecting a definition of the zone of territory wherein the Afghan boundary should be traced. It was therefore impossible, at present, to make a statement on the subject.

His lordship said that the cost of the Boundary Commission would be borne by India.

THE ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIANS TO PENJDEH.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

The *Times* in a leading article announces that notwithstanding the assurances of the Russian Government, Russian troops are advancing to Penjdeh, and that on account of the imminent danger of a collision between the Afghans and the Russians, Sir Peter Lumsden has withdrawn from Murghab to the neighbourhood of Herat.

THE CONGO CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, FEB. 21.

The Congo Conference has approved of neutrality on the Congo. The final sitting of the Conference will take place on the 26th inst.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 21.

The Viceroy is pleased to re-appoint Mr. J. W. Quinton and Maharajah Luchmessar Singh Bahadur of Durbhunga to be additional members of the Viceregal Legislative Council.

Furlough for one year has been granted to Mr. J. M. Macpherson, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

The Governor-General is pleased to exempt the retainers of Raja Baldew Singh of Awa from the operation of the prohibition and the directions of the Arms Act, other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, &c.

Deputy Commissaries and Honorary Lieutenants Edward Fox and Patrick Devitt, of the Bombay establishment, are to be honorary captains.

The services of Captain E. Encor, of the Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah for employment as officiating Port Officer of Bassein.

THE INDO-WIMBLEDON RIFLE COMPETITION.

(FROM THE HONORARY SECRETARY.)

UMBALLA, FEB. 21.

The following are the complete scores received up to date :—

Bangalore Volunteers :—Captain Pratt, 257 ; Corpl Bartelle 206 ; Vol. Marsh, 245.

Railway Volunteers, Jumalpore :—Sergt Jenkins, 248 ; Vol. Doming, 267 ; Vol. Pickin, 262 ; Vol. Irvine, 263.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, FEB. 21.

The French mail steamer Melbourne from Suez, arrived.

MADRAS, FEB. 22.

The H. M. Euryalis from Calcutta, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅞d.
The Manchester Market has been depressed.	
7lbs. Shirtings	5s. 3d.
8lbs. do.	6s. 3d.
40's Mule Twist	0-9d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75½
½ ,, ,,	77⅝
3 ,, Consols for Account	98⅛
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	102⅛
4½ ,, French Rentes	110
Bar Silver	48⅛
Arrival—Peveril.	

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	37,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	8,000	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	73,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	1,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	921,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	62,000	,,
,, ,, Cotton in London	34,000	,,

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perf ect

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Suez-Suakim right. Suakim-Perim interrupted. Rangoon-Penang cable right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, February 22.

10 p.m.	67°

SUNDAY, February 22.

6 a.m.	66°
10 a.m.	74°
2 p.m.	77°
4 p.m.	76°

COMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

Departure of Indian troops, Prince's Docks.
Band, B. V. R. Corps, Esplanade Bandstand, evening.

Feb. 25.—Byculla Club Ball.
Bombay Town Council.
,, 26.—Millowners Association, Election of Secretary.
,, 27.—Gymkhana Sports.
Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, Annual Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
,, 28.—Gymkhana Sports.
Half-yearly general meeting Byculla Club, 6 p. m.
Anjuman-i-Islam Madressa, Prize Distribution by H. E. the Governor.
March 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Nariad Agricultural Show.
,, 3.—Annual Sky Races, Gymkhana.
,, 4.—Dinner to Sir James Fergusson, Western India Club, Poona.
,, 5.—Naval and Military Sports, Bombay.
H. E. the Governor lays foundation-stone of Fergusson College, Poona.
,, 6.—B. V. R. C. Cinderella Dance.
Naval and Military Sports, Bombay.
,, 7.—Annual Sky Races, Gymkhana.
,, 26.—Farewell dinner to H. E. Sir James Fergusson at Byculla Club.
,, 27.—Departure of H. E. the Governor for England.
April 3.—Departure of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught for England.
Arrival of Lord Reay by P. and O. s. s. Tanjore.
,, 6.—B. V. R. C. Cinderella Dance.

ACCORDING to the Calcutta papers, the probabilities are in favour of Mr. Gay, of Bombay, being appointed to succeed Mr. Westland.

THE Nawab Salar Jung paid a visit on Thursday to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and was to dine with some of his suite at Government House the same evening. His Excellency leaves Calcutta for Lucknow on the 26th, while the Resident, Mr. Cordery, returns by sea to Madras.

SOME important correspondence is said to have been passing on the Chanda Railway affair, including a remarkable letter from the home directors regarding the expenditure of promotion money when the scheme was being floated.

IT is announced that Mr. Rutherford, formerly of Messrs. Hoare, Miller, and Company, has been appointed Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. In reference to the retiring secretary a local paper says :—"Mr. H. W. I. Wood has held the office for the past twenty-five years, and has written most of the important minutes on mercantile and other matters which the Chamber has presented to Government during that period. Apart from his purely official duties, Mr. Wood has acted as honorary treasurer for all our recent Famine Funds and other charities, while his name has been closely identified with all the more notable phases of public life in Calcutta during the past century."

WITH reference to a statement made by a Calcutta paper that the Finance Minister "is almost committed by the position in which he finds himself to the perpetration of some unpleasant surprise" when the Budget is presented next month, the Allahabad paper says :—"Let Calcutta take comfort : instead of any unpleasant surprise being perpetrated, it is most probable we shall this year have to welcome a plain working Budget with simplicity as its most prominent feature, and likely to afford not the least excitement."

ARE the Madrassees worse caligraphists than the natives of other parts of India ? The *Statesman* seems to think that they are. "We suggest to our correspondents in Southern India," it remarks, "that as we find it uniformly impossible to decipher their signatures, they must expect no acknowledgment from us of their letters. It is quite comn on for us to receive letters from Madras and Mysore, with signatures which are wholly undecipherable. A somewhat important letter from Trichinopoly is before us as we write, but we can make no use of it, because of its infamous caligraphy." We are afraid that there are as many sinners in this respect in Bombay as in Madras.

A CORRESPONDENT in Srinuggur writes :—"All over the ground, and on every tree, there is snow. Even the poplars are covered with snow. People were skating three days ago. The water in the *ghurrahs* freezes nightly. The cold this season is extreme. On the Jummoo road the snow on the pass is up to the telegraph wires."

THE Government of Madras has appointed a committee to inquire into the management and working of the whole of the Military Female Orphan Asylums, as well as of the Civil Orphan Asylums, in that Presidency. The committee, of which Deputy Surgeon-General Bidie is chairman, is empowered to take evidence, both orally and of a documentary nature, and at the conclusion of their investigation to submit a full report to Government, at the same time offering any suggestions they may think fit to make with regard to the future management of these institutions and the connexion of Government with them.

THE Government Garden at Rangoon, which is very well taken care of, is considered more a popular resort than a scientific establishment. The gardens, however, contain a few plants of special interest. Liberian coffee seems to flourish, but it is said that commercially it has proved a failure, as the plant takes up too much room and the crop is too small to give satisfactory returns to the planter. The mahogany trees are also looking well, though they seem to suffer occasionally from exposure to the heavy winds. The plants of the species caoutchouc, received from Dr. King in 1879, are growing into robust trees, and the climate seems to suit the plants, which seed freely. The gardens appear to be a financial success, for there was a balance in hand at the end of December last of Rs. 4,775.

A TELEGRAM received in Calcutta from London says that a memorial was adopted at the recent conference between the Constitutional Association and the London Committee of the Landholders' Association, to be presented to the Secretary of State. The memorial urges that the Tenancy Bill should be republished, on the ground that the rural communities have had no opportunity of learning in what form it now stands. The haste with which the measure is being pressed forward is condemned as a violation of the recent Government Resolutions promising publicity to proposed legislation.

THIRTY villages in the Ferozpore sub-division, in the district of Bakergunge, Bengal, are still in a disturbed and a dangerous state, owing to disputes regarding the possession of lands and the collection of rents. The Lieutenant-Governor has, therefore, sanctioned the retention for a further period of one year of a special police force, consisting of one sub-inspector, three head constables, and 25 constables, to be quartered in these villages for the purpose of keeping the peace between the Bamna chowdhuris and the ryots. The total cost to the inhabitants for the year will be Rs. 4,842.

IN the course of an article regarding the Calcutta docks the *Indian Daily News* says that "the Port Commissioners have been practically an irresponsible body, very much in the hands of a single executive officer. They have spent large sums of money without any real check on their outlay or their objects. Should the Government decline to listen to the reasonable prayer of the memorial, they should at least take the opinion of experts on the dock scheme before allowing it to be proceeded with."

MR. GLADSTONE has sent the following reply to an invitation to be present at a dinner at the Leeds Liberal Club to Lord Ripon :—

10, Downing-street, Whitehall, January 22.

Dear Sir,—Mr. Gladstone is much obliged for the invitation to dinner on the 28th inst., which the committee of the Leeds Liberal Club have been good enough to send him. It would be a sincere pleasure to Mr. Gladstone to do honour to a man like Lord Ripon, who has not only rendered distinguished service to his country, but who is also a valued friend. Unfortunately, however, it is beyond Mr. Gladstone's power to entertain the proposal. Even if he had the permission of his medical adviser to be present at the dinner, his engagements would preclude his attendance, as he is due at Liverpool on the night of the 28th. I need not say that he wishes success to the gathering, and he heartily joins in the welcome which he feels sure will be universally accorded to Lord Ripon on his return from India.—I am, dear Sir, yours very faithfully, E. W. HAMILTON.

THE day is not far distant when all our ships will be lighted by electricity. Experiments have been carried on in the Colossus at Portsmouth, and a seven days' trial of "electricity *versus* oil" has recently come to an end, showing an enormous saving in expense and improvement in lighting from the use of the new illuminator. Were the ship at sea, the saving would be still further increased, as then the engines, which work in conjunction with the dynamos, would in any case be required for the ordinary work.

THE Chinese Imperial authorities have a rough and ready manner of dealing with those who may be so ill-advised as to differ from them. The *Shen Pao*, a native paper, publishes an Imperial decree by which an important official, who had the temerity to memorialise against the introduction of railways into China, is handed over to the Board of Punishments for the determination of a penalty. The memorialist is denounced in no measured terms, and told his memorial is indeed wild and unseemly raving. This looks hopeful for the railway.

WHO shall say that the army is not popular with ladies ? There is a private stationed at the Cape who has convincing proof that the fair still love the brave, or at any rate wish to be married to them. This warrior some little time ago found himself "in want of a wife ;" and, not being smitten with the charms of the Afrikander ladies, took the bold course of writing to the Kingston Board of Guardians to request them to find a suitable helpmeet for him. The letter was published by the Kingston officials, and no fewer than 192 applicants for the "situation" have been forthcoming.

IF any reliance may be placed on the statements of correspondents of the China papers, the French in Formosa are dealing with the Chinese fishermen and other people of that class with an atrociousness that is a disgrace to civilization. The blockade was raised on December 15, and was renewed without notice on January 6. Since that date it is affirmed that native craft of every conceivable description have been wantonly destroyed, even the small sampans which are engaged in carrying firewood, charcoal, fish, and provisions from one village to another not being spared. Indeed the French seem to have begun to wage a war of extermination against the Chinese junk and boat people along the whole coast. The crews of these boats, mostly innocent fishermen or traders, are either sunk in their boats or they are forcibly carried off to Kelung to work on the batteries, where their fate is nearly as bad. They are forced to work, at the point of the bayonet. They receive no food except that which they get from the Annamese coolies who were impressed at Saigon ; and when they are no longer able to work, through exhaustion, they are either bayoneted or shot down by the armed guard, who stand over them day and night.

"ATLAS" writes :—The death of Lady Georgiana Fullerton removes from Catholic society one of its most characteristic figures. "It is Lady Georgiana or a beggar," said a lady once, who caught sight of an approaching visitor. Her dress, indeed, was of a kind so extremely dowdy that one wondered where she got it from ; but to the mortifications she made for herself she by no means desired to condemn her friends. She liked the young people about her to be as bright and as gay as the rules of their religion would allow them to be ; and she took care to be the only thing that had not the last finish from Paris about it at her dinner-table when her friends came to see her in Chapel-street. Her manners were ever of the sweetest, and they were not the result so much of a studied politeness as of natural goodness of heart and fastidiousness of taste. It was told of her that she once took the place of a woman who swept a London crossing, so that the woman might go to mas, and that nobody noticed the difference. Yet she was equally at ease in the appointed place at her husband's table, groaning under its weight of gold plate. Lady Georgiana had lived almost entirely at Bournemouth, which suited her own and her husband's growing infirmities. Lord Granville, to whom she was deeply attached, and who escaped from town and more pressing ties as often as he could to get a breath of the pine-woods, and to pass a night at Ayrfield, was truly, as well as conventionally, the chief mourner at the beautiful convent at Roehampton.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE head-quarters of the 44th Assam Infantry marched from Kohima on the 16th instant for Dibrugarh in relief.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. B. M. GLASSCOCK, 1st Bengal Cavalry, will, it is said, proceed on furlough to Europe in April next.

MAJOR R. F. WILLIAMSON, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, left Calcutta on Monday per steamer Rewa for London on twelve months' leave.

CAPTAIN J. BROWNE, 2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, has proceeded home on leave on private affairs.

LIEUTENANT G. WOLFE, 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, has left for England on sick leave.

THE 17th Loyal Poorbeahs left Benares on the 15th instant *en route* to Bombay for embarkation for Egypt.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the grant of passages in the troopships of the present season to the families, including relations who are entirely dependent on the officer for a home, of officers and warrant officers who may proceed to Egypt on field service, provided accommodation can be found for them without inconvenience to the public service.

THE 2nd Derajat Mountain Battery will march from Edwardesabad on 1st March for Dera Ismail Khan, there to be stationed.

THE *Madras Mail* writes :—The selection by the Commander-in-Chief of the 23rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry to represent the Madras Army in the Indian Brigade under orders for active service in Egypt has been temporarily countermanded for reasons that have not yet transpired. It was made doubtless in accordance with the determination expressed by His Excellency in his speech at the conclusion of the Southern India Rifle Association meeting at Bangalore in October last, namely, that should the opportunity ever be presented to him of selecting regiments for active service, he should, *ceteris paribus*, make his choice from those who had most distinguished themselves in their musketry practice. In the year 1883-84 the 23rd Light Infantry stood at the head of the list of the Madras Infantry Regiments, and we are informed on the best authority that this year again they are at the very top of the tree. Great efforts are being made to improve the shooting powers of the Madras Army, and the high honour shown to the 23rd on this occasion cannot but prove an incentive to still greater exertions.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the counter-attractions of the race-meeting at Mahaluxmi, the turn-out on Saturday maintained the high average which has been one of the gratifying features of the present drill season. On the parade ground Colonel the Hon. L. H. Bayley first directed a general salute, and then the corps marched past in very creditable style, gaining a compliment from the Commandant, Major Hore. He next put the men through the manual and firing exercises, Major Wyer following with the bayonet exercise. Finally, under Captain and Adjutant Atkinson, the corps practised the attack formation, finishing up with a bayonet charge, in which, however, the ardour of some of the members caused them to outrun discretion. Colonel Bayley, before dismissing the corps, reminded them that there would be only a few more of the weekly parades before the inspection, which would probably take place at the end of March, and he asked them all to avail themselves of these opportunities. Their drill that day had been exceedingly good, and he hoped they would acquit themselves equally well when before the inspecting officer. Next Saturday, he announced, a parade would take place, the ground being required for the Gymkhana sports, in which there were several events open to the volunteers. Besides the officers already mentioned there were present:—Captains Baird, Browne, Forbes, Roughton, and Freeborn, and Lieutenants Place and Redfern. The following was the field-state :—

	F. O.	Capts.	Lts.	Sergts.	Bgirs.	R. & F.	Total.
A Co.	0	1	0	3	0	13	17
B ,,	0	1	0	3	0	16	20
C ,,	0	1	1	3	1	22	27
D ,,	0	0	0	5	0	38	43
E ,,	0	1	0	3	0	44	48
F ,,	0	1	1	5	0	11	18
J Cadets.	0	0	0	5	0	28	33
K Cadets.	0	0	0	5	0	27	32
Staff & Band	0	1	0	2	0	26	31
Army Staff.	0	1	0	2	0	4	7
Total ...	3	6	2	35	1	229	276

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 21.—The barometric changes of the past day have been somewhat irregular. In Beluchistan, the Indus valley, and Sind, as well as at most peninsula stations, the pressure has risen ; while elsewhere it has fallen. A narrow band of relatively low pressure exists over the western half of the peninsula, while relatively high readings are reported from the Assam valley and from the north of the Punjab. Variable winds now prevail over the greater part of Northern and Central India, but in Assam and Arakan the wind is steadily north-easterly, while on either coast of the peninsula sea breezes are blowing. The weather remains very cloudy in the Punjab ; it is fine and clear elsewhere. Rain has fallen at Quetta, Peshawur, Rawalpindi, and Wellington ; and snow at Murree. The temperature remains below the February average.

THE EMBARKATION OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

YESTERDAY the first of the regiments composing the Indian contingent for service in the Soudan embarked at the Prince's Dock and was despatched to Suakim. This was the 15th Loodiana Sikhs. Their arrival took place at daybreak, and the arrangements for their reception were so forward that the majority of the men had left Bombay by the next high tide. Few of them saw anything of the city of Bombay, for the troop trains were run down into the dock, and there unloaded. In and around the jetty shed along which the transports for the regiment were lying, a scene of the busiest activity was presented. Inside the troops piled their arms and relieved themselves of their accoutrements for a time, cleared the baggage and the animals from the railway wagons, and then proceeded to picnic in the shade. Every one was in the highest spirits, and to the many visitors who found their way during the morning to the place of embarkation, freely expressed their delight at the prospect of being actively engaged in fighting. Reminding their hearers that they were a warlike race, and proudly exhibiting the marks of distinction on their khaki tunics, mementoes of campaigning in China, during the Mutiny, and in Afghanistan, they laughingly declared their intention of not permitting the present campaign to end without winning for themselves further laurels. Not that all are veterans, two-thirds will see active service for the first time in Egypt, and still more cross the *bara kala pani* for the first time. Yet these were in no way less eager for the opportunity of distinction, nor were they inferior to their older comrades in their promising appearance and fine military bearing. The regiment looked, indeed, a splendid body of men as they were drawn up in line during the morning for medical inspection. This duty was performed by Brigade Surgeon Thornton. Most of them appeared veritable sons of Anak, and their magnificent physique commanded unstinted admiration. Their arms had been burnished until they shone like silver, and the picturesque appearance of the sepoys was heightened by the glittering halo formed round their puggarees by the steel quoit which becomes in the hands of the Sikh such a terrible weapon at close quarters. Altogether the regiment mustered within a dozen of 900 strong, the places of some fifty sick having been filled by volunteers from the 45th Sikhs at Agra. This little band of volunteers consisted solely of men who have just returned from the Zhob Valley Expedition and included one subedar, 5 havildars, 4 naiks, one bugler, and 46 sepoys. These men of Rattray's Sikhs wished it recorded, in the hope that it may reach the Sirkar, that they were *bara kushi* at the acceptance of their proffered services. A request of such a character, made with their own peculiar earnestness and simplicity, it would be impossible to refuse. Some idea of the height of the men composing this batch may be gathered from the fact that the regimental average is 5ft. 9 in. The regiment occupied their time on arrival at leisure by watching the shipment of the horses and mules. The vagaries of the latter immensely tickled the risible faculties of the great warriors, and the sight of the muleteers dexterously dodging the hoofs of their charges, or of the amazed quadrupeds sprawling all fours in mid air and kicking at an immensity of space, afforded them infinite fun. Another source of delight to them was the appearance of a group of Parsee ladies clad in their brilliant rainbow silks. This was also noted by some of their brethren as another innovation at which the Parsee race of fifty years ago would have been greatly scandalised. But the bevy moved among the throng with all the assurance of their English sisters, as if their assistance at a military spectacle of the kind was to them an every-day occurrence. Not so was their own appearance regarded by the soldiery, who encircled the surprised Parsees ten deep, towering more than head and shoulders above them, and subjecting the method of their costume to the minutest criticism. Perhaps the flattering expressions of approval afterwards uttered one to another were to some extent attributable to the knowledge that their own feminine belongings, to whom many a letter was written ere the sepoys went on board, were safely awaiting their return under the care of the Government, by whom the wives and families of the soldiers had been despatched to their native villages. For it was a curious characteristic of these stalwart Sikhs that they talked with the utmost freedom on every subject nearest to their affections, their devotion to their officers, and their gratitude for the consideration of Government—as exhibited in this arrangement—always being specially on the tip of the tongue. At noon the bugle sounded, and the first allotment marched on board the British India steamer Madura, the transport that is to lead the way to Suakim. In addition to some twenty officers and 300 men this vessel contained 87 regimental followers, three horses, and 73 mules and ponies ; two warrant officers, grass-cutters and horse belonging to the Commissariat Department, with Captain Lucas and Lieut. Nelson ; Major Pierson, of the staff and two horses ; Surgeon Maclean, 21 followers, and one horse connected with the Medical Department. As the gangway was cleared and the vessel began to move from the bunder, the cheers of the men on board were answered by their comrades ashore, the spectators joining heartily with the latter in the farewell. The parting salutation between the Sikhs was peculiarly impressive. "Bhaurji-ka-Khalsa, Bhaurji-ka-Fatta" they shouted as they waved their quoits over their heads ; and this appeal to their faith, with the exhibition of its holy symbol, was by no means devoid of solemnity. Then followed a deep and stirring hip, hip hurrah which was taken up by the crews of the neighbouring transports, and echoed from the remaining steamers as the Madura slowly warped round and made her way towards the harbour. Even before they left Lucknow their last act was to collect and transmit to their guru a few hundred rupees in the hope that good fortune might attend their enterprise. Before the Madura had quitted the dock the Sirdhana—another of the transports furnished by the British India Company—had also received its allotment of troops, and was moving off to a similar accompaniment of cheering and good wishes, the chorus being again taken up round the busy wharves, and repeated with treble intensity by the crowd gathered at the dockhead. According to the preliminary arrangements the Sirdhana carried 5 officers, 300 followers of the Medical Department, and 59 followers of the Commissariat Department. The departure of the P. and O. steamer Zambesi, which was postponed until late at night, carried away three officers and the remainder of the Sikhs, about 300 in number, 133 followers, 3 horses, and 156 mules and ponies ; Surgeon Thompson, 21 followers, and one horse of the Medical Department, 21 European warrant officers ; and 40 followers of the Commissariat Department. Among the officers who left during the day were :—Colonel G. K. Hennessy, Commandant, Major W.D. Inglis, Captain H. A. Abbott, Captain R. C. Hadow, Lieutenant G. F. Rowcroft, Lieutenant D. J. T. O'Brien, Lieutenant H. Trevor, Lieutenant R. W. Morton, and Surgeon D. B Spencer, Medical Officer.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General A. C. Hardinge, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay District, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Poona by the ordinary passenger train. He was accompanied by Brigade-General Gillespie, Quartermaster-General. His Excellency was received at the station by Brigadier-General Edwardes, commanding the Bombay District, General Hudson, commanding the Indian Brigade proceeding to the Soudan, Lieutenant Colonel Rivett-Carnac, Military Secretary to the Commander-in Chief, Major Creag, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and Lieutenant Hardinge, A.-D.-C. General Hardinge proceeded to the Prince's Dock to inspect the arrangements made for the embarkation of troops for Egypt. Thence His Excellency and suite left for the Cooperage. The attendance of the heads of departments and of guard of honour were dispensed with. A salute of fifteen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery this morning at sunrise announcing His Excellency's arrival.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In weakness of children its efficacy is unequalled. Thomas Hunt, Esq., F. R. C. S., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes : "In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the oil swallowed, or more. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, all by chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

BOMBAY RACES, 1885.

SATURDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY.

STEWARDS.—Sir Frank Souter, Lieut.-Col. C. J. Burnett, Dr. H. Walter Goatling, and Surgeon-Major A. C. Gaye.—Robt. Clark, Hony Secretary.

Under very favourable circumstances our annual Race Meeting was brought to a conclusion on Saturday evening. It was a very pleasant afternoon, with a cool and delightful breeze blowing from over the sea. His Excellency the Governor and party graced the occasion with their presence ; and the grand stand was filled with a gay and brilliant assemblage of ladies, who helped to enliven the scene with their bright toilets. There was also a considerable gathering of gentlemen both in the stand and in the ring and paddock, while the crowd of natives was enormous. The racing, though the finishes were not of an exciting nature, was exceptionally good, and speculation was fast and furious on each event, the bookmakers having a very busy time of it. But the wagers being but of small amounts, and as long odds could be obtained on the winners, who were not made favourites, the general public could not have been great losers. The first event on the card was the Beaten Plate, and in which the bookmakers went for Easton, on whom they at first would lay no more than even money, but increased it at the start a point. But the public did not respond ; they pinned their faith on Sukheel and Soork Ali. Shahbaz, on his previous two days' running, was not made much of, the odds laid being six to one against his chance, but, as events proved, all previous form was upset, Shahbaz literally cantering in. This was the cause of a storm of revilings on the part of those who had backed the other horses, and some not very complimentary remarks were passed against the stable, to the effect that the horse had been stopped on the other days by somebody or other, there being a palpable difference in the running of Shabaz on this and the two previous occasions. The stewards at once determined to investigate the affair, which they did after the last race of the evening. After having carefully gone into the matter, and heard the owner's explanation, they came to the following decision : "The explanation afforded by Aga Moochool Shah, and confirmed by corroborative evidence, is deemed by the stewards perfectly satisfactory." The explanation was that Shahbaz had been suffering from bad feet, and had been allowed to run on the other two days without shoes. As he went so tenderly, he had been re-shod and with leather underneath, the result being that he was able to gallop. No person acquainted with Aga Moochool Shah, who is one of the nicest and most genial of young gentlemen, would think him capable of such a blackguardly trick ; but the feeling appeared to be that some one in the stable was up to this business. The Pony Handicap resulted in a match between Flora and K. G., through Archer having been scratched, as he was found to have unfortunately gone lame, the mare winning by half a length after a good race. For the Winners Handicap, Garibaldi was made a hot favourite, on whom even money could only be had. Next in demand was Sunshine, who began at 3 to 1, and then receded to even money at the start. Four to one could be had on Little Wonder, while 5 to 6 could be obtained on the other two. His owner said that Garibaldi was not in his usual health, having refused his food, so that may partly account for his defeat ; but in reality it was the pace at which the light weights went that knocked him out of time. First Deception went with him and took him along for the first mile, and when he died away Little Wonder took his place, and took him the next three-quarters, when he fell back beaten. Deception, whom the boy Pillaji could not hold in hand, ran for over a mile very wide, the mile being done in the remarkably good time of 1min. 49secs., and then died away. Sunshine, who made a waiting race of it, ran up to his form, but the pace was too hot for him at last, and he just managed to be a good second. Dervish ran a game horse, as though Ramchurn had to ride him from pillar to post, the further he went the better he seemed to like it, and passing all his horses one after the other at the quarter-mile post, won by three lengths in the very good time of 3min. 52sec., the two miles. For the Dealers Handicap the race appeared to lie between three horses, Redoubt, Syria, and Shaitan, who had the call in the betting at 2, 3, and 4 to 1 respectively, long odds being obtainable on the others. Syrian won pretty easily, with Redoubt second, thus proving their form over again in the Second Dealers Plate, in which they ran third and fourth respectively, the first two then not running in this race. For the Bedouin Stakes it was a toss-up who should win, but most of the money was put upon Goldfinder, no doubt on account of his high-sounding name, and he rewarded his backers by cantering in. The thanks of the sport-loving public are due to the gentlemen who, with so much labour and trouble, though it is a labour of love, just saved the present meeting from falling through, and redeemed a city like Bombay from disgrace. It is at a great deal of personal inconvenience that they attend to business connected with the meeting, some coming all the way from Poona for the purpose ; and the least the public can do in the way of return for their endeavours to procure sport for them is to support them better in the matter of subscriptions, and also in attendance at the course during the meeting. They are now using their best endeavours to get up a capital prospectus for next year's meeting, so that the Bombay public may have three days' excellent racing, when prizes will be offered in sufficient amount to induce outside stables to put in an appearance with maidens, and there will also be three valuable handicaps for platers. So now it only depends upon the public of the first city in India, with its hundreds of wealthy citizens, whether the glories of the Bombay turf are to be revived, or whether they shall be *ichabod*, and our annual meeting, which was once a name in the whole of India, degenerate into a simple "Sky." The thanks of the public are also due to the officials of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company for the manner in which the special and other trains were worked on their line, thus proving a boon to hundreds of persons who cannot afford the luxury of a carriage. It was a pleasure to observe the way in which all the arrangements were carried out at the different stations *en route* to the race course. Last, but not least, thanks are due to the "Doctor" for his special labours in connection with the course ; and also to the Honorary Secretary for his arduous duties, which he has conducted without an assistant, so as to save the funds, which are very low at present. The following are the card and results :—

1ST RACE.—"The Consolation Plate." Rs. 300. 1½ miles.

Aga Moochool Shah's b a g Shahbaz, 8st. 12lb., Cassim	1
Mr. Ferguseon's b a g Soorkh Ali, 8st., Omer	2
H. H. Aga Khan's b a h Sukheel, 8st. 8lb., Hackney	3
Capt. Elliot's b a h Easton, 8st. 7lb., Kendall	0

They were off at the first attempt, Omer, as usual, on Soorkh Ali jumping to the front after going a little way, with Easton in rear. They pursued this order up to the mile post, when Sukheel got level with the leader, Shahbaz close up, to the half mile, when the latter put on steam, wrested the lead, and made the running, Easton tailing off. At the quarter-mile post, Sukheel was also done for, and though Soorkh Ali made his endeavour it was useless, Shahbaz simply cantering in, in 2min. 55secs., the mile and a half.

2ND RACE.—"Pony Handicap." Rs. 199. ½ mile.

Mr. Lawrence's b ob m Flora, 8st. 5lb.	1
Hon. A. S. Harding's g c b y R. G., 8st 10lb., Ramchurn	2

The two ponies got off on even terms, and it was a good race all the way home, Flora just managing to win by half a length.

3RD RACE.—"H. H. Aga Khan's Plate." Rs. 500, presented by H. H. Aga Khan. Terms as to entrance, weights, etc., same as Arabian Cup. The winner of that race this meeting to carry 3lbs. extra.

Aga Jan's b a h Garibaldi, 8st. 7lb.	w. o.

4TH RACE.—"The Winners' Handicap." Rs. 500. For all Arabs and Country-breds that have started during the meeting. Forced for winners at Rs. 50 for each race won ; optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 50. Rs. 15 for not standing the handicap. 2 miles.

C. N. C's. b a g Dervish, 7st. 3lb., Ramchurn	1
Mr. A. A.'s c a h Sunshine, 8st. 13lb., Brewty	2
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's c a h Little Wonder, 7st., Omer	3
Aga Jan's b a h Garibaldi, 8st. 7lb., Kendall	0
Mr. Maurice's b a g Deception, 7st., Native	0

After one break-away, they were sent off with a fine start, all together, but had not traversed half a mile when Deception and Garibaldi led by some lengths, Sunshine waiting a little behind, and Dervish pursuing his pilgrimage in rear. They maintained this order till they had passed the mile post, when Little Wonder went up to the leaders, and on nearing the three-quarter mile post Deception fell back beaten, the others in the same position. Little Wonder and Garibaldi raced alongside of each other to the hal-mile, and it was now seen that Dervish was closing up with Sun

signed, voluntarily offer ourselves to the Government for war service in India or Egypt." I shall be glad to receive any suggestions that may be offered.

F. T. ATKINS.

6, Southroad, Allahabad, Feb. 19.

N.B.—The above was written before I saw the paragraph in to-day's *Pioneer* stating that a troop of that fine body of Mounted Volunteers, the Behar Light Horse, had offered their services to Government.

F. T. A.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT NASIK.

THE following Resolution has been passed by the Bombay Government:—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st February, 1885.

Memorandum from the Judicial Department of the Secretariat, No. 1276, dated 20th February, 1885—Transferring the following papers:—

Letter from the District Magistrate, Nasik, No. 1110, dated 19th February 1885—Reporting, with reference to his letter No. 760, dated 5th idem, regarding an outbreak of cholera at Trimbak, that the disease has now assumed a serious aspect, there being 75 attacks and 42 deaths up to date, of whom 90 per cent. are pilgrims, *i.e.*, non-residents of Nasik; stating that he has informed the authorities concerned of the fact, requesting them to dissuade pilgrims from moving to Nasik or Trimbak, and that a notice has also been sent to the daily papers; detailing the measures adopted by him in consultation with the Medical, Police and Sanitary authorities for checking the spread of the disease; remarking that the Sanitary Commissioner will, no doubt, inquire into, and submit a full report on the subject; observing that he is doing all he can to prevent the ingress of pilgrims and thus strike at root of the disease, and that it is very desirable that the festival of "Ramnavmi," which occurs on the 24th March, and when fifty or a hundred thousand people may be expected, be curtailed as much as possible; and requesting that powers under Section 73 of the Municipal Act may be conferred on him, though he is not sure he will require to use them.

RESOLUTION.—The District Magistrate of Nasik should be authorized under Section 73 of the District Municipal Act, 1873, to direct the Municipalities of Nasik and Trimbak to order the immediate dispersal of the pilgrims assembled at these places and the return of these pilgrims to their respective homes, should such a measure be deemed by him to be necessary.

2. The Commissioner, C.D., should at once impress on the Collectors of Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Sholapur the necessity of precautionary measures as regards the returning pilgrims. Information of the outbreak of cholera should also be communicated to the Collector of Thana.

3. The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay has already been asked to depute two Hospital Assistants for cholera duty in Nasik. Medical officers should be detailed for service at places through which the body of returning pilgrims must pass.

4. The fact that cholera is prevailing at Nasik should be made public with a view to deter intending pilgrims from joining the Ramnavmi festival on the 24th proximo. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, should be especially requested to do his best to prevent people from joining the Ramnavmi festival.

5. The suggestions made by the Sanitary Commissioner in his letter No. 2152-B., dated 21st July, 1883, regarding the precautions to be observed in the case of returning pilgrims, should be followed on the present occasion.

J. MONTEATH,
Under-Secretary to Government.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN NASIK.

THE following Government Resolution with reference to the result of the elections of members of Local Boards in the District of Nasik, has been issued:—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th February, 1885.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.-601, dated 7th February, 1885—Submitting a letter (with accompaniments) No. 457, dated 21st January, 1885, from the Collector of Nasik, who submits with his remarks the results of elections of members of Local Boards in his district; observes as follows:—

"9. A list of holders of entire alienated villages elected for the several Taluka Local Boards is also submitted and the sanction of Government to the appointment of Messrs. Sakharam bin Bapuji, No. 7, Jankojirao bin Bhavanrao, No. 8, and Mahadev Bhikaji Deshpande, No. 9, who have been appointed by the Collector under Section 24, Clause 3, of the Act, subject to the approval of Government, is requested. The cases of these three persons were similar. A majority of votes had been given for the agent of a jaghirdar, but as there were more than one holder of an entire village in the taluka, the jagirdar's agent was not eligible (Section 6 (c)), so in each case I appointed the jaghirdar who had obtained the greatest number of votes after the agent aforesaid."

forwards a statement showing the persons recommended for nomination as members of the several Taluka Local Boards, as also a draft notification for publication in the *Government Gazette* as required by Section 26 of the Local Boards Act; and requests that Government may be moved to again alter the date from 1st February 1885 to 1st March 1885 as the date for the coming into office of the Taluka and District Local Boards of Nasik the Commissioner observing as follows:—

"2. The results of the elections of Taluka Boards in the Nasik District appear to be satisfactory and show that people are beginning to take an interest in the matter.

"3. The persons elected appear from the particulars furnished by the Collector to be representative men and the nominations proposed are also judicious.

"4. The Collector is correct in holding that the agent of a jaghirdar is not eligible under Section 6 (c), and the Commissioner recommends that the appointment of the gentlemen named in paragraph 9 of the Collector's letter may be approved by Government.

* * * *

"6. Undersigned supports the Collector's application for a change of the date on which the Local Boards are to come into office from 1st February to 1st March, 1885."

RESOLUTION.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint as nominated members of the various Taluka Local Boards the persons proposed by the Collector, and to appoint as Presidents of the several Boards the officers named.

2. The lists of elected members of the Boards submitted by the Collector should be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

3. Under Section 24 of the Act the Governor in Council is pleased to approve of the appointment by the Collector of Messrs. Sakharam Bapuji Jankojirao Bhavanrao and Mahadev Bhikaji Deshpande to be inamdar members of the Taluka Boards of the Yeola, Nandgaon and Malegaon Talukas respectively.

4. The date on which the Local Boards in the Nasik District should commence their term of office should be postponed from February 1st to March 1st, 1885.

5. The results of the Taluka Local Board elections have been carefully reviewed by the Collector and appear to the Governor in Council to be very satisfactory, the more especially when it is remembered that the present was the first essay in the Collectorate and that the experiment is a novel one.

6. The returns show that in the eleven talukas, excluding Peint, which form the Nasik District, 8,812 persons are entitled to vote at the election of members of the Taluka Local Boards. Of this number 4,151 did vote in the recent elections. The proportion of voters who actually did exercise the privilege was therefore 50·5 per cent. in Nasik, as compared with 59 per cent. in Ahmednagar, 55 per cent. in Surat, 47·7 per cent. in Ahmedabad and 40 per cent. in Broach, the only other Collectorates from which reports have as yet been received.

7. The interest taken in the elections, as tested by the proportion of voters who recorded votes, varied greatly in the different talukas, and as has been noticed elsewhere was apparently less in the more prosperous and populous tracts where the number of voters was greatest than it was in more unfavourably circumstanced and poorer talukas where the number of persons qualified to vote was smallest. In the Niphad Taluka with 1,392 persons on the roll of voters only 557 or 29.5 per cent. took the trouble to vote, and in the Sinnar Taluka of 870 persons possessing the franchise but 304 or 35 per cent. availed themselves of their right. In Malegaon also with 973 voters only 383 or 39·4 per cent. appeared at the poll. On the other hand, in Kalvan where there are only 546 voters 424 or 78 per cent gave their votes; in Chandor 517 out of 712 voters or 72.6 per cent. took part in the elections; and in Yeola 540 out of 727 voters or 74·3 per cent. came to the poll. In Nasik also and even in Igatpuri more interest was displayed than in Niphad and Malegaon.

8. In the elections in some of the groups the interest evinced was evidently very keen. In the Nandur group of the Igatpuri Taluka 65 out of 85 persons entitled to a vote voted. In the Mukhed group in the Yeola Taluka 125 out of 139 voters recorded their votes, and in the Nagarsul group in the same taluka 94 out of 99 persons on the list voted. In the Mandvad group in the Nandgaon Taluka 38 out of 42 voters gave in their votes. In the Igatpuri group in the taluka of the same name only 22 per cent., however, of the persons entitled to vote used their power; in the Patna group in the Malegaon Taluka but 63 of 329 voters appeared at the poll though no less than 22 candidates sought their voices, and whilst 21 candidates were in the field for the seat for the Nandur Madhameshvar group in the Niphad Taluka only 66 out of the 288 voters or 23 per cent. could be induced to give a vote. The largest number of votes obtained by a successful candidate was 90: in the Tringalvadi group in the Igatpuri Taluka the member returned secured only 5 votes, being opposed by 5 other persons, whilst but 20 of the 72 voters attended to vote.

9. The total number of candidates for the 66 seats on the Local Fund Boards was 591 giving an average of nearly 9 for each seat. In the Dindori and Nasik Talukas the competition for place was keenest, the number of aspirants for the six seats in each Taluka being respectively 162 and 115. In the Chandor and Yeola Talukas the honour would seem to have been much less coveted as the number of candidates for the six seats in each of those talukas was only 17. In two instances only, the Ubhada group of Igatpuri and the Baj group of Kalvan, was the election uncontested. In several cases, however, there were but two competitors. The largest number of candidates in any one group was 35 in the Varkheda group of Dindori, but for the membership for three other groups in that taluka the candidates numbered 32, 29 and 24 respectively, and for the post of member for the Trimbak group in the Nasik Taluka 27 persons strove. A contest for the representation of the Umbrala group in Dindori terminated in the election of the Head Karkun of the taluka who defeated 20 other candidates, obtaining 53 of the 57 votes recorded. The Governor in Council is, however, of opinion that it is not desirable that persons holding the position of Head Karkuns should seek election as representative members. Such action may lead to abuses and unfavourable comments.

10. The candidates elected would seem with hardly any exception to be men well fitted for the post, and the voters may be congratulated on the good judgment shown by them in their selections. Of the 66 members returned 23 belong to patil families, 14 being reported to be officiating as patils, 18 are traders and moneylenders, 10 are kulkarnis, 5 are cultivators, 3 are landowners, 3 are members of Deshmukh and Deshpande families, 2 are jaghirdars, 1 is a Government servant, and 1 is a gentleman retired from business. Of the traders and money-lenders several are also holders of land, and of the patils and kulkarnis some are also engaged in money-lending. Concerning the nominated members proposed by the Collector it is stated that "the body is truly representative of all the influence, wealth, and intelligence of the district," and this assertion would appear to be well founded. Amongst the persons nominated are 13 patils, 5 kulkarnis, 12 cultivators, 9 village bankers, 5 pleaders, 3 traders, 5 jaghirdars, and 4 land-owners. The moneyed, landed, trading and professional classes are thus well represented, and due regard has been had to social position and hereditary status.

11. The Collector should at once take the requisite measures for the formation of the District Local Board. The Governor in Council regrets to notice the great delay which occurred in the office of the Commissioner, C. D., in the transmission to Government of the Collector's report and its accompaniments. In future all similar reports and returns should be forwarded promptly and without delay to Government.

JOHN NUGENT,
Secretary to Government.

BENGAL.

THE DUMRAON EXHIBITION.—The following speech was delivered by his Highness the Maharajah of Dumraon on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Dumraon Agricultural Exhibition at 4 a.m., on the 17th instant:—"Commissioner of the Patna division, and other gentlemen,—This Exhibition is held to give impetus to agricultural pursuits in India, and especially in Behar, where agriculture is the only means of livelihood of the great bulk of the population. It is highly necessary that improved and scientific implements and apparatuses of husbandry should be introduced to improve agriculture. This Exhibition will enable the visitors and agriculturists a good idea of various sorts of grains, various sorts of ploughs which can be very usefully employed by the agriculturists; some of the apparatuses combine usefulness with cheapness, and that is exactly the thing wanted for the agriculturists of Behar. In addition to a variety of grains and ploughs there is a fairly large collection of other exhibits, that are interesting and instructive to see. Indeed the only regret of mine is that I cannot stay for fifty years more to add much importance to the occasion, and in conclusion I beg to express my heartfelt thanks to the Commissioner for the interest he has taken in this Exhibition."

LORD RIPON'S INDIAN POLICY.

THE following dedicatory letter to Lord Ripon is prefixed to the second edition of Mr. W. S. Lilly's work on "Ancient Religion and Modern Thought":—

My dear Lord Ripon,—I had hoped to dedicate to you this volume when it was originally published, in the spring of last year. The accidental delay of a letter deprived me of that pleasure. I regret the accident the less now that, with your kind permission, I am able to write your name upon the first page of this second edition, because the favourable way in which the book has been received encourages me to think that what I am offering you is not wholly worthless.

You return to us from a country where you have had abundant opportunities of observing the actual working of more than one of those vast non-Christian religious systems whose claims upon the attention of every student of man and society are just now of such interest and importance. And it is a satisfaction to me to know that you judge the brief account which I have given of them in these pages to be just and true, and likely to help towards the recognition of the divine elements which they contain. Such recognition, surely, is essential, if we would apprehend the true bearing of the great ethical and spiritual problems confronting us in our Indian Empire. I will remember how intolerable I used to think the supercilious contempt which, during my residence in that country, I too frequently heard expressed by young European officials for the cults and customs of the people of Hindustan; yes, and not by young European officials only, but by many a veteran public servant to whom, unfortunately, years had not brought the philosophic mind. The creeds, the rituals, the institutions, in which the highest conceptions, the deepest yearnings, the most sacred ties, of millions of our native fellow-subjects are embodied, surely deserve from us far other treatment than that. Nothing would be more fatal to the highest interests of India than the solution of social and religious continuity which contact with European thought and European thoughtlessness unquestionably threatens. It is a commonplace that one effect of British rule in Hindustan has been to induce a moral and political revolution, which is even now in full progress. But woe to India, and to England too, if the issue of that revolution is to sap all belief in supersensuous truth, and to make the ethical obligations which find in supersensuous truth their only real sanction. Terrible or both countries will be the catastrophe if we have no higher message to proclaim than the Gospel of Materialism, the expression of which, in the public order, is the doctrine of the sole supremacy of brute force. During the last two years that doctrine has been loudly preached, as the one practical formula of our Indian policy, by some of the leading exponents of English public opinion. It has been your wisdom to insist upon a nobler teaching, and to give it practical expression. I remember how at a public meeting which we both happened to address, shortly before your departure to assume the Viceroyalty, you insisted with much earnestness that there are not two moralities, one for individuals and another for races, for nations: that no nation owes to nation and race to race the same even justice and fair dealing and considerate treatment and appreciation of responsibilities that man owes to man: that immutable principles of right—what is just and true and pleasing to God in public as in private life: and that other sound and solid foundation of politics than this doctrine there is none. And in these words the thought which has dominated your mind and informed your administration for the last four years and a half. The preachers of that vulgar and debased Positivism which lies at the root of so much in contemporary ways of thinking and acting are contemptuously impatient of what they deem the sentimentalism of "a creed outworn." They might have learnt from Comte himself, had they been willing to apprehend the higher elements of his philosophy, that "une expérience décisive a maintenant prouvé l'instabilité nécessaire de tout régime purement matériel, fondé seulement sur des intérêts, indépendenment des affections et des convictions." That is the great, the primary verity of the political order to which you have been unswervingly loyal. Four century ago Lord William Bentinck's celebrated resolution declared that "the great object of the British Government ought to be the promotion of European literature and science among the natives of India," and directed the employment of public money for that end. Since then Western thought has been slowly accomplishing its inevitable work in Hindustan. The seed of light was for fifty years we have been steadily sowing has taken deep root, and is growing into an abundant crop of new sentiments, new aspirations, new necessities. These are signs of the times which you have beheld on all sides in India, for "your open eyes desire the truth." And the passionate display of popular affection of which you have so recently been the object is signal evidence of the correctness of your political vision. It is no great wonder that those of the non-official classes in India who have gone there simply to make money, and who are interested in their native fellow-subjects solely as a means to that end, should resent the recognition of facts which hamper their operations, and condemn legislation which restricts their privileges. It is not surprising that many of the servants of the Government, trained in bureaucratic traditions, should regard with distrust and dislike a policy which, they perceive, points to great changes in the public administration. Nor do those who are behind the scenes of the London and Calcutta press, and who know how powerful are personal and sectarian motives with some of its leading organs, experience the least astonishment that you have been systematically misrepresented and vilified. But Time,

who solves all doubt

By bringing Truth. his glorious daughter, out,

will vindicate your title to fame as a statesman who discerned clearly that the great problem before us in India is how to reconcile the races of that empire to acquiesce in, to cherish, to be proud of the English connection; and who discerned, no less clearly, that there is one way only of solving that problem; the way which this country, to its irreparable loss, has for centuries declined to pursue in Ireland.—I am, my dear Lord Ripon, very truly yours,

W. S. LILLY.

Jan. 10, 1885.

FOR SALE,
ON THE NEILGHERRI HILLS,

LOCK END, one of the best built houses in Ootacamund, situated on the west end of the Lake. The slope down to the water's edge is very good garden soil.

The land measures about nine and a half acres, and there are a few thousand trees, principally Eucalyptus globulus (Australian blue gum), some of them of very large size.

The house is furnished and fitted with electric bells, has ample and substantial out-houses, also Lawn-tennis and Badminton courts.

It is rented by Government for Rs. 150 per mensem until November, 1886, subject to six months' notice on either side.

Price of the above Rs. 18,000.

Also a piece of land distant about quarter of a mile from the above, containing about twelve acres, suitable for brick making with over 2,000 young eucalyptus globulus trees growing on it. Price Rs. 2,400.

Both the above open to reasonable offers. Apply to the owner,

M. J. REDMOND,
Kolati Hall, Kotagheri.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE of damaged bags of Tilseed and Jowaree at Carnac Bunder.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction at Garnac Bunder by order of Mesman Hajee Esmal Hajee Allana and Thakor Dharsey Monraj, and on account and risk of the concerned—

O. B. 69 bags Tilseed.
H. E. A. 32 do. do.
H. E. A. 169 bags Jowaree.

Per s.s. Arabia.

The purchaser shall pay the purchase money at the time the lot is knocked down in his name.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned auctioneer.

BOMANJEE DOSSABOY,
Bombay, 23rd February, 1885. Auctioneer.

JOHN AND COMPANY,
51, ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JOHN and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room, the valuable and handsome french polished black wood and teakwood furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, sewing machine, handsome flower vases, rich table ornaments, gold and silver watches, hanging wall and table lamps, washing tub, China matting, and other miscellaneous articles.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JOHN and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba, No. 3, Grant Buildings, second storey, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood french-polished and richly carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and star cut glassware, China and Japanese flower vases, first rate oleographs, rich table ornaments, and Japanese flower vases, first rate oleographs, rich table ornaments, gold and silver watches, hanging lamps, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, glassware, hanging chandeliers and argand lamps, kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, Brussels and velvet carpets, &c., &c.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

JOHN & CO.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1885.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF ROMAN HAIR CUTTING SALOON in one lot as a going concern with all appurtenance in Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 16 of 1885.

VINCENZA COLMANICH, of Bombay, European inhabitant, residing in House No.—in Apollo-street, within the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

G. MANELESCO, of Bombay, European inhabitant, lately carrying on business as proprietor of the Hair Cutting Saloon in Meadow-street, without the Fort of Bombay..Defendant.

Under Decretal order, dated 10th February, 1885, in the above suit, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises in Meadow-street, No. 42, within the Fort of Bombay, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1885, at 3-30 p.m., the whole of the stock in trade of the above named defendant relating to the business of Hair dresser and Hair Cutting premises lately carried by him under the name of Roman Hair Cutting Saloon and the various sorts of articles and appertaining to the saloon. For full particulars of the articles, goods, and stock in trade and conditions of sale apply to Jamshedjee Gopal Esqr, plaintiff's solicitor, or the undersigned in Meadow-street.

Property on view.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 serviceable pony dog-cart, a handsome roomy landau, and a handsome Broadwoods, splendid Piano by Marcks, and one English saddle.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF WHITE CRYSTAL SUGAR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock—

Ex s.s. Verona.

G B 337—100 bags each about 2 cwt. first rate white sugar, in small lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " dhoties.
10 cases prints.
8 " shirtings.
5 " blue orange and white prints
5 " blue green and yellow
2 scales with planks and weights.
2 cases ruby beads.
2 " assorted beads.
1 case gold bead.
1 " 300 doz. colored glass drops.
4 crates earthenware.
1 " case accordians.
1 " toys.

1 case 32 pss. all wool single width trousering, suitable for coats and trousers in small lots.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. H. A. Geyer & Co.

1 Sewing Machines.

On account of the concerned.—

Ex s.s. Venetih.

O. R. A. Bombay 1.—1 Case containing a large variety of toys.

AT 2 P. M.

1 second-hand office brougham with a chesnut horse and harness.

Any carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

THISDAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the undermentioned goods by order of Mr. Atabhoy Narronjee and on account of whom it may concern—

ex s.s. Persia.

G G 151 P V 28-31 37—5 cases 1427 pss. lenos 32 in. by 9 yards,
" 298-302—5 " 196 pss. white shirtings 35 by 6 by 40 yards.
" 303- 7—5 " 195 pss. " 32 by 3 by 40 yds.
" 290- 94—5 " 200 pss. " 32 by 3 by 40 yds.
GP'GV 1316-22—7 " 175 T red Turkey damask 36 by 29 in.
" 1324-1327—2 " 49 " " 28 by 29 in.

Ex s. s. Roumania.

G G 151 P V 38-41-44—5 cases 1450 pss. Lenos 32 in. by 2 yards,
" 67-71—5 cases 1500 pss. Lenos 32 by 9 yards,

Ex s.s. Clan Mackenzie.

" 13—1 Bale 50 pss. fancy and grey shirtings 38 by 39 yards.

Ex s. s. Brittania.

" 227-229—2 cases 90 pss. white shirtings 32-3 in. by 40 yards.

Ex s.s. Nubia.

D N 1-5—5 cases 299 pss. T. R. Cambric Gagrapat, 35 in. by 25 yards.

Ex s.s. Clan Drammond.

D N D 3017-18—2 cases 120 pss. T R Cambric Gagrapat, 35 in. by 25 yards.
" 3022-23—2 cases 120 pss. " " "

Ex s.s. Clan Forbes.

CMD 3175-79—5 cases 501 pss. T Red W Jacconet Prints, 22 in. by 20 yards.
DR RH 3473-74—2 cases 1500 T Red Hindoo Scarf 39 in. by 24 yards.

Ex s. s. Clan Drummond.

J A D 15-16—2 cases 66 pss. colored Luster 27 in.

Ex s.s. Clan Forbes.

T U D 3211-12—2 cases 516 pss. T Red colored ground scarf 49 by 44 yards.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases and table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major R. BOUSTEAD, the same comprises rich glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet, pickle, and egg frames, tespot, claret jug, vegetable dishes, tea and coffee service, spoons and forks, fish knife and fork, waiter, butter cooler, candlesticks, table cutlery, french-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as a set of dinnigtable, drawing-room, pier, oval, writing, sofa, and Madras pattern dressing and wash hand tables, drawing-room, easy, low, folding, reading, office and matter pattern and arm and without arm-chairs, marble topped table and teapoys, conversation and sofa couches, book, toilet and hatstands, double and single door china with plate glass doors, chiffonier, sideboard, whatnot, dumb-waiter, teapoy, American rocking and light chairs, screen, iron bedstead, double and single cots, clothes and cowrie mats, cheval and dressing glass, wardrobe, chest of drawers, gown stand, brussels carpets, handsome flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome pictures, table and hanging lamps, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD &Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cumballa Hill next to the Cumballa Hotel, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood and satin wood household furniture, by the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany semigrand pianoforte by Soundy & Co., a first-rate miniature slate billiard table with balls, cues and lamp complete, a Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machine, a handsome light canoe-shaped Barouche lined real morocco for one or pair of horses with a fast trotting chesnut horse and a set of brass mounted single harness, a handsome chestnut young Arab horse "Emperor," a strong bay Arab horse both going in saddle, & harness, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, real Persian and English carpets, superior pictures, table and hanging lamps, choice and rare plants in pots, &c., the property of Major W. J. LeBreton.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Belasis-road Byculla, close to the house lately known as Byculla Hotel, the remaining stock in trade of the late Mr. Somjee Parsia, consisting of carved and plain blackwood and teakwood and English-made mahogany and walnutwood household furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments and flowervases, lamps, pictures, a collection of choice and rare plants in pots, &c. The property of Lieut. A. W. L. Bayley.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 7th day of March, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence in the compound of Grand Arsenal, Fort the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, superior glass and crockery, ornaments, pictures, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps carpets, kerosine oil cooking stoves, Engineer's and gardeners' tools, a suit of travelling "bed chairs and stool, &c., the property of W. Mace Esq., proceeding to Europe.

The property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 14th March, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo-street, Fort, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned sympathetic grand square pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., a handsome light victoria with a stud bred bay Gelding, an aviary with birds, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of ARNOLD WRIGHT, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, coloured, and white piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

25 bales grey shirtings, 10 lbs. and 8½ lbs.
5 " grey dhoties.
20 cases mogul prints.
30 " sherry wine.
15 cases whisky.
20 cases German beer in pints.
50 cases preserve fruits.
3 cases superior playing cards.

AUCTION SALE of surplus and old stores, materials, &c. in the P. & O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

Messrs MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m., in the P. & O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, a quantity of surplus and old unserviceable stores and materials consisting of brass bolts of different sorts and sizes, orass hinges, buckles, bolts and nuts, hooks and eyes, chest locks, cupboard and drawer locks, drawer and flush handles, door hooks, door martin, rim locks, assorted hooks and rings, bib cocks, screws, sockets, tubes, scuttles, pipes, rods, rivets, roves, sheets, composition nails, angle, flat square and sheet iron, iron augers, flies, screws, nails, brads, bruces, saws, screw jacks, shackles, links, steel springs, double gear round and flat zinc rivets and washers, nails, copper sheathing, steam winches, iron yard, &c., &c.

Old copper and brass cooking utensils, chairs and camp stools, carpets, mattings, provisions, canvas and buntings, ropes, lead pipes and sheets, brass and copper sheathing.

Cabin fittings, boats, iron scrap and tubes, scuttles, bolts, and nuts, pig lead, zinc sheathing, blocks, oars, &c., &c.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, sweepings, cotton, &c. at the G. I. P. R. goods depot, Waree-bunder—

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are insructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, cotton, &c.
Also on account and risk of Kajeejee, the consignee.
Indian invoice 45 of 8-11-84.
14 bags garlic marked 54.
14 do. do. do. 55.

AUCTION SALE OF BOILER, at the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills Co.'s mills, Byculla.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place—

1 Cylindrical Boiler fitted with 2 internal furnaces, length 23 feet, 3 inches diameter, 6 feet, by Galloway and Sons, Manchester. Pressure allowed by the Government Inspector is 60 lb. per square inch.

A deposit of 35 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Medow Street, opposite Messrs. Sorabji Cowasji & Co., Auctioneers, a very large stock of fancy and other goods, such as walking-sticks of varieties, courier bags, tiffin baskets, embroided pillows, satin-wood, embroidered, folding, and bentwood chairs, a large assortment of alabaster and marble vases, figures, fruits, &c., canvas portmanteaux, large handorgans with barrels, powder-proof safes by Tucker and Sleeves with patent keys on teak stands, a large quantity of English marble envelops, marble columns and vases, English liquid circular table, marble tea-poys, maple and boxwood folding chairs, a large collection of powerful opera-glasses of sizes, magnifying glasses, powerful stereoscope, bronze statues, hanscock, foot-stools, plated centre-pieces, revengues, with glass dishes, wall pegs, looking-glasses, thermometers, spectacles, mechanical instruments, statues, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood and mahogany french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., one first-rate 8 day English clock striking quarters, half hours and hours, very rich Persian velvet and Brussels carpets, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, one first rate fireproof safe, one handsome strong English-built Brougham, a handsome very fast trotting chesnut Arab horse, one she-goat giving two seers of milk daily, sets of English single harness, gentleman and lady's saddles, &c., &c., the property of Mrs. J. JOSEPH. The same comprises rich fern pattern glasswares, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware such as vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle, and eggstands, butterpot, icepitcher, Jam pot, biscuit box, a set of spoons and forks, 12 pair dessert knives and forks in case, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c. Very handsome blackwood and teakwood french polished plain and carved household furniture such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, dumbwaiter, whatnot, small sideboard, Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier and side oblong, and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining long arm, rocking, bedroom and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, chiffoners ornament stands, ottoman, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a handsome large size hand organ, first-rate English clock striking hours, half hours, and quarters, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, two and three light hanging argand lamps by Tucker, rich and richly carved fourpost bedsteads, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, mirrors with plated glassdoors, iron safe, a collection of valuable books, dispense articles, cooking utensils, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong light English built brougham.
1 do. fast trotting bay Arab horse quiet in harness, sets of double and single harness, Gentleman and Ladies saddles.

Catalogues are published, and property is on view.

The property of another gentleman.
1 handsome fast trotting Persian horse.

On MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Barry Villa," Warden-road, Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved french-polished English household furniture made to order by "Wimbridge" of Bombay, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Schroder" in very good order, a first-rate mahogany full size slate billiard table by Burroughes with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, first-rate pictures, oleographs and oil paintings, large pier glasses in guilt frames, rich table ornaments, handsome china and rare nonce vases, Madras cane matting, first-rate sewing machine by "Singer" and (if not previously privately disposed off a handsome one English-built strong mail phaeton by Anwery, a handsome strong English-built single seated office brougham, a pair of very handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horses, a pair of strong bay Arab horses a handsome strong Taboo pony, sets of plated and brass mounted English double harness, books, poultry, Surat cow with calf, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon-Major H. J. BLANC.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1885.

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, on SATURDAY, the 28th February, 1885, at 3 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December, 1884.
(2) To elect a Director and Auditors.
(3) To declare a Dividend.
(4) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd January, 1885.

SINDH, PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY COMPANY
NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply, at Lahore and Kurrachee, of certain STORES of COUNTRY PRODUCE and MANUFACTURE, during the nine months commencing 1st April, 1885.

Printed lists of the articles required at each place, and specifications and conditions under which the Company will receive tenders, and enter into contracts, may be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, Lahore.

Tenders must be submitted to the Agent's office, Lahore, in sealed covers, superscribed "Tenders for the supply of country stores," and must reach not later than 2 p.m. on the 3rd March, 1885.

The following list will give an indication of the stores principally required:—

1. Metals, manufactured and unmanufactured.
2. Tools.
3. Hardware.
4. Cloths, uniforms, &c.
5. Hopes, &c.
6. Kerosine oil, Tallow, Soaps, &c.
7. Hides, Leather, and Leather work.
8. Timber, Bullies, Charcoal, &c.
9. Furniture and Glassware.
10. Painter's stores.
11. Chemicals, &c.
12. Wicker work, Bamboos, Baskets.
13. Pottery.
14. Country stationery.
15. Lamps, &c.
16. Miscellaneous.

R. BOCQUET, C.I.E.,
Agent, S. P. and D. Ry. Co.

Agent's Office, Lahore, 24th Jun, 1885.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

THE public is hereby informed that on and from the 10th January, 1885, to the 10th May, 1885, THROUGH PASSENG

H. SAMUEL'S WORLD-FAMED WATCHES!!!

TO THE INHABITANTS OF INDIA.

H. Samuel, whose name has become famous throughout the civilized world as the pioneer of a movement which has caused a revolution in the art of watchmaking, by supplying the public with a watch at first cost direct from the factory—H. Samuel now opens up to the inhabitants, native and European, of this vast peninsula, advantages which have been heretofore offered only to the British public.

H. Samuel is the manufacturer, and is thereby enabled to supply his wonderful watches from the finisher to the wearer's pocket. This saves, in most cases, three profits, which would make the cost of the watch more than double the price which H. Samuel charges.

These watches are all of the best manufacture, made by the most skilled workmen, are elegant in appearance and noted for their durability and marvellous

ACCURACY OF TIMEKEEPING,

supplied to the inhabitants of India at the astonishing price of £2 12s. 6d., which, with the cost of carriage, 2s. 6d., is £2 15s. 0d., or 27½ rupees, for which sum may be obtained, safe by post, securely packed, one of the finest English levers in the world. Unobtainable at £6 6s. 0d. (63 rupees).

Each is fitted with dust and damp-tight cap, in splendid solid silver, English Hall-marked cases, and are undoubtedly a

PARAGON OF PERFECTION.

The accompanying engraving represents our celebrated English Lever of magnificent appearance and most finished workmanship, is fitted with dust and damp-tight cap, very massive English Hall-marked cases, beautifully engine-turned, with shield and gartag on back, white enamel dial, gold hands, and sunk seconds. Send for one of these watches, and you will echo the words of thousands who daily send for them from all parts of the world, that they far exceed their highest expectations.

Will keep Exact Time in any Climate.

MANY OF THESE WATCHES ARE NOW WORN IN INDIA, AND GIVE THEIR WEARERS UNBOUNDED SATISFACTION.

H. SAMUEL, being the Manufacturer, is enabled to supply his Marvellous Watches lower than any firm in the World. Under these circumstances it would be a matter of surprise were H. Samuel's name less widely known than it is. In no other firm have the public such security against deception, everything being of special and wonderful value. The reason of H. Samuel's extraordinary success is due to the determination with which he has persevered in what would to other houses be most disastrous—*i.e.*, THE DEMOLITION OF LARGE PROFITS, and so brought the following wonderful watches within the reach of all.

	OUR PRICE.	
The finest English Lever in the world, fitted with dust and damp-tight cap, sterling silver, English Hall-marked cases (stamped). Retail Price, £5 5s.	£2 12s. 6d. ..	27½ rupees.
Very beautiful Lady's Real Gold Watch, horizontal movements, exquisitely engraved cases, timed to a second. Retail Price, £6 6s.	£3 3s. ..	32½ ,,
H. Samuel's Superb English Lever Chronograph, in massive English Hall-marked (Silver) cases, with patent stop action. Retail Price, £10 10s.	£4 17s. 6d. ..	50 ,,
H. Samuel's specially-made, True Timekeeper, English Lever Watch, extra massive cases, patent expansion balance, made for rough usage. Retail Price, £8 8s.	£4 4s. ..	43½ ,,
Lady's or Gent's very handsome, real silver Watches, horizontal movements, timed to the most astonishing accuracy. Retail Price, £3 3s.	£1 5s. ..	13½ ,,

Cost of Carriage, 2s. 6d. extra.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Cut out Coupon below and enclose it with Money Order obtainable at Post Office, and made payable to H. Samuel, General Post Office, Manchester, England. The Watch will be sent on same day as order is received, securely packed, with key, warranty, and full printed instructions at our own risk, and will arrive at its destination with the least possible delay.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" COUPON.

For H. SAMUEL'S Celebrated Watches.

On receipt of this Coupon we agree to supply the sender with any of our Watches at the reduced price as above.

(Signed) H. SAMUEL.

Lever Watch Factory, 97, Market Street, Manchester.

THE COST OF CARRIAGE TO INDIA IS 2s. 6d. ADDITIONAL ON EACH WATCH = 1½ RUPEES.

Descriptive pamphlets, containing full particulars and hundreds of astounding testimonials from all parts, with upwards of 500 illustrations, sent to any address gratis.

THE FOLLOWING IS ONE OUT OF MANY THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED:—

Crudgington, near Wellington, Salop, July 17th, 1884.

Mr. H. Samuel.

DEAR SIR,—I thank you kindly for sending me the catalogue, and for the prompt manner with which you have attended to my order; and as to the watch I might say I am perfectly satisfied with it. But this would not be saying enough. I must say I am astonished, for I never imagined that there was such a watch in the world. I am not a mechanic, but I have been in the habit for many years of examining watches, when out of order, for different parties. This has brought to my notice watches of all grades and prices, but the one you have sent me far exceeds any I have yet witnessed for symmetry, strength, durability, neatness, compactness, and last, though not least, precision of movement.

I must say that to the best of my judgment it stands unrivalled. After six weeks' trial and with the most close and minute inspection I cannot discover that it has varied one secon'; and as a friend I would say to all who wish to have a good watch, "Send for H. Samuel's True Timekeeper," and you will have a watch that will give you the time to a second, endure your lifetime, and all for a very trifling expense. I remain, yours sincerely,

JAMES TAIT.

Write at once for full pamphlets containing valuable information from wearers of these watches; containing 500 beautiful illustrations and 200 pages. Will be forwarded by next mail following receipt of application. Post free.

H. SAMUEL,
LEVER WATCH FACTORY,
97, MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

COD LIVER OIL

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL again victorious over all others AT INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL in competition with every known MANUFACTURER IN THE WORLD.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was the ONLY ONE AWARDED TWO GOLD MEDALS.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Abbotts says "Productive of MORE BENEFIT THAN THE OTHER KINDS."

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL 'The Indian Medical Gazette' says "SUPERIOR TO ANY WE HAVE EVER SEEN."

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Lewis A. Sayre "In every respect ALL THAT COULD BE WISHED."

At CHEMISTS, GROCERS, &c. MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK. and GODOWNS EVERYWHERE.

Steam Manufactories, Lofoten Islands, Norway,
Offices & Warehouses, Christiania; and 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

Established in Europe, 1815.

GOLD MEDAL AND CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883-84 CUTLER, PALMER & CO. —FOR— GENERAL EXCELLENCE

Established in India, 1842.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

CASH. Per case. Doz. Qts. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per case. 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
	SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.	
43 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality	45 0
32 8	Hock, Sparking Rudesheimer	34 0
43 0	Moselle, Nonpareil, finest	45 0
32 8	Moselle, Muscatel, very choice	34 0
	STILL GERMAN WINES.	
33 12	Liebfraumilch dinner	35 8
29 8	Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0
24 4	Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8
19 4	Laubenheimer, light	20 0
30 0	Steinwein in Bocksbeutels	31 8
CASH. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	SHERRY.	CREDIT. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado, A 1, the best	gold capsule 40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice	black ,, 38 8
34 8	Solera, very superior pale	purple ,, 36 0
28 12	Solera, medium dry	black ,, 30 0
28 4	Amoroso, full-flavoured	black ,, 29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black ,, 28 8
25 4	Vino Puro, very pale, dry	blue ,, 26 8
24 0	Oloroso, golden	green ,, 25 0
22 0	Manzanilla, light and very dry	red ,, 23 0
20 0	Vino de Pasto, pale and dry	pink ,, 21 0
16 12	A good Dinner Wine	white ,, 17 8
	MARSALA.	
16 12	Marsala, virgin, pale, yellow capsule	17
	MADEIRA.	
37 12	Madeira, E. 1., very superior, 2 voyages, black capsule	39
32 8	Madeira, direct, excellent wine red	34 0
24 0	Madeira blue	25 0
	HUNGARIAN WINE.	
19 4	Carlowitz, red, very choice	20 0
	WHISKY.	
37 0	Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old	38 0
32 12	Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old	34 0
25 2	Napier Johnstone's Highland Whisky	26 0
23 0	Whisky, Scotch, Glenlivet, Special Reserve	24 0
21 0	Whisky, Scotch, Glenlivet, old vatted	22 0
23 0	Whisky, Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	Whisky, Scotch, Crown Brand	18 8
26 0	Whisky, Irish, Finest Old Dublin, three shamrocks	27 0
24 0	Whisky, Irish, Fine old Dublin, one shamrock	25 0
23 0	Whisky, Irish, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand	18 8
	COGNAC AND SPIRITS.	
19 8	Jean Sibadey's Brandy	20 0
24 0	Monogram cognac	25 0
27 0	Blue Capsule, "a capital peg Brandy" *	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, "delicate flavour" **	38 8
32 12	Yellow Capsule, "fine old soft, pale" ***	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, "old pale, superior" ****	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, "extra superior," rare, 20 years old	47 0
22 4	Rum, finest old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	Rum, fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	Gin, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
23 4	Dry Gin	23 0
21 0	Geneva, in flasks, the best	18 0
31 0	Schnappe, Hooke's Aromatic	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER & OC.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALID'S PORT WINE
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 26 Net per dozen Quarts.

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsules and Labels.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

BOLTON & Co. have now opened several cases containing a very large and varied stock of entirely new goods; they are most suitable for presentation and are purchased from the leading manufacturers; for elegance and novelty of design and variety for selection they are unsurpassed by any other firm in India.

INSPECTION IS KINDLY INVITED.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

EN ROUTE TO THE SOUDAN.

OFFICERS LEAVING BOMBAY for EGYPT are invited to INSPECT our STOCK of CAMP and CAMPAIGNING KIT, specially suitable.

Folding Camp Cots, Rs. 25.
Waterproof Baths and Basins.
Folding Canvas Chairs, Rs. 6-8 each.
Air-tight Uniform Cases.
Regulation Valises.
Soiled Linen Bags, Rs. 5-8 and 6-8 each.
Military Gloves, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-12 per pair.
Flannel Shirts.
Spurs, Chains, &c.
Hawke's Regulation Helmets.

Our long practicable experience of the necessary items of an Officer's Campaign Outfit enables us confidently to solicit the patronage of Officers proceeding to Egypt.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

WACHTER'S "Royal Charter."
PERRIER, JOUET & CO.'S "Reservee Cuvee" (Fines' Extra, Extra Dry.)
PERINET & FIL'S "Cuvee Reservee" (Extra set
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S "Dry Monopole."
C. P. & CO.'S 1880." "Excelsior."

Shipments (*not* consignments) of these deservedly appreciated CHAMPAGNES, we receive continually at this port, and parcels thereof are, as heretofore, at the disposal of constituents and others desirous of these *unequalled* Brands.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

P. S.—In the choice and selection of Wines our Constituents and others can avail themselves of the assistance of our experienced European representatives; they are "not directed" to apply to "head (nor tail) native godown keepers."

C. P. & Co.

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE

(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)

May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PRIZE MEDAL BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION OF 1879.

INTERNATIONAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

PRIZE MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Studio is open daily for portraiture from 9 a. m. to 4 p.m.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any person wishing to make any engagement.

VIEWS of BOMBAY, AJUNTA, KARRACHI, MAHABLESHWAR, etc., etc. Also a numbe of Revolving Portrait Albums, Cabinet Box Albums, and more Stander Frames of different sizes.

THE SCOURGE OF THE UNIVERSE!!!
CHOLERA

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY THE USE OF
COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS.

Now that the frightful ravages of cholera is the subject of controversy among our eminent Medical and Sanitary authorities, it behoves us to look to ourselves, and to seek the knowledge of a faithful reliable medicine, which, while being thoroughly efficacious, will also come within the reach of the means of everyone.

COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS!!!

Have obtained a reputation which, if it was more generally known, would prove an eminent blessing to thousands of sufferers. The present holder has obtained the sole proprietary right from Mr. Cotter, and the cause of humanity demands, undeniably, that the public should be made fully cognizant of a remedy so easy of access.

COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS

Surpass any other medicine in the world for efficacy of properties, and several have derived great material benefit from a medicine which has only to be tried to recommend itself, even to sceptics in matters medicinal. In every fact, Cotter's Pills are miraculous in their effects, and will eventually prove their many advantages in theface of any other choleraic preventive.

Note the price for a certain cure } RS. 2. { Note the price for a certain cure for the Scourge of the Universe.

The Proprietor strongly recommends strict attention to the directions which accompany each bottle, and NO Water, Wine, Spirits, or Liquid of any kind whatever, should be given, except the fusio prescribed.

AGENTS { JAMSETJI'S SONS, Sialkote, Lahore, Mian Mir Jullundur, and Delhi.
MANAGER, Railway Refreshment Rooms, Umballa.
EDULJI & Co., Lucknow.
J. SHAPOORJI & Co., Allahabad.
DINSHAW & Co., Meerut.

Sole Proprietor, N. EDULJI BANKWALLA, Lahore.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRAVELLER'S REQUISITES.

Besides the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing Departments of our business, Travellers will find every requisite for travelling, either by land or sea, at our establishment, and with the principle on which we carry on our business they will find we can afford to give them better value for goods than any establishment in Bombay.

Ladies' Leather Hand-bags, beautifully mounted, in all sizes and styles, from Rs. 1-15 to Rs. 7-15.
Ladies' or Gentlemen's completely fitted Dressing Cases, from Rs. 21-8 to Rs. 40.
Gentlemen's Courier Bags with shoulder strap, from Rs. 3-15 to Rs. 5-15.
Portmanteaus, Cabin or Railway, with Rs. 19-8 each.
Portmanteaus, Canvas, Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 8-8.
Strong Cow-hide Cabin Bags, Rs. 7-12 and Rs. 9-8 each.
Strong Portmanteaus, 12 in by 17 in, Rs. 31-8.
Strong Solid Leather Portmanteaus, warranted
30 by 14 by 13, Rs.[48
36 by 15 by 13, Rs. 55
32 by 15 by 13, Rs. 58
30 by 15 by 13, Rs. 75
Ladies' Dress Baskets, waterpoof canvas covered, round tops, 27 by 18 by 23, Rs. 26-15 and Rs. 29-15.
Uniform or Dress Suit cases, 21 by 15 by 6, Rs. 9-8, each.
Rug Stripes with card for name, Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 4-4.
Carpet Bags, Rs. 3 to Rs. 4.
Bags for Soiled Linen, Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 3-15.
Waterproof Sheets for Bedding, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 8-8, each.
Deck Chairs Collapsible, from Rs. 7, each.
Rugs or Mauds, from Rs. 10-12.
Soaps:—Pears Soaps, from annas 6 per tablet.
Salt-water soaps, from annas 4.
Hair Brushes, from Rs. 1-4 each.
Military Hair Brushes in Case, Rs. 7-15.
Bonnet Hat and Clothes Brushes, from annas 12 each.
Flesh Brushes, Rs. 1-12 each.
Nail and Tooth Brushes, from annas 6.
Combs in all qualities, from annas 15.
Soap Boxes, annas 10 each.
Razors, from Re. 1 each.
Razor Strops, from Rs. 2 each.
Deck or Tennis Shoes, Rs. 3-12 per pair
Table Napkins, from Rs. 3-15 per dozen.
Hand and Bath Towels, from Rs. 3-15 per dozen.
&c. &c. &c.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colour, sand black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
(Universally admitted to be the finest collection in the world)
Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements always available.

LISTS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BRANCH HOUSES:
TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA, AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

New Goods in all Departments.
Rich Silk Dinner and Visiting Dresses.
Ball Dresses in Tulle, Gauze, etc.
Rich Silk Dresses for Receptions.
The New Spotted Muslins.
Embroidered Nun's Cloth.
French Flowers in all the new colours.
Ladies' Paris Bonnets and Hats.
French Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen.

MRS. LAKE,
7, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

COGNACS AND COGNACS.

WITH the continued importations of spirits under the name of WHISKY made from common raw grain, and the difficulty the consumer has in discriminating between the genuine and spurious article, the demand during the past few years that has existed for Whiskies is abating and good BRANDIES are again gradually asserting theirhformer position, so much so that in England at the moment it is more difficult to BUY GENUINE BRANDIES than it is to SELL them.

We quote for our own selected BRANDS as follows and invite comparison in qualities and prices:—

Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.
42 12	Old Club "20 years old" guaranteed	45 0
34 4	White Capsule **** very choice	36 0
31 6	Green Capsule *** extra soft old pale	33 0
27 8	Blue Capsule ** very soft old pale	29 0
24 0	Yellow Capsule * soft old pale	25 8
19 0	Alexandre & Co., a good peg brandy	20 0

On a purchase of 3 cases a cash discount of 12½ per cent., equal to 2 annas in the Rupee, will be allowed off our credit rates.

MILITARY SQUARE.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO

ALCOCK, AHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and greatly extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Gerders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Sinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Works and Offices—Mazagon.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attentions Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

WITH reference to notice in *Fort St George Gazette* No. 9-D, 10th February 1885, page 18 SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras, until 12 o'clock noon, on the 13th March, 1885, for the supply of 1,788 BLANKETS COUNTRY, 7 by 4 feet, when doubled weighing 3 lbs. for Native Hospitals.

A sample of the blanket which the contractor undertakes to supply should be submitted with the tender. The blankets must be passed by a Committee and rates must include all charges for packing, carriage and delivery at Madras. Damaged or rejected blankets will be made good.

Offers by telegrams will not be accepted.

By Order of the Commissary General,
A. CLARK KENNEDY,
Major,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.
Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Madras, 12th February, 1885.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!

HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS

OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps...Rs. 350
Do. 40 do. ,, ,, 750
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each. ,, 1,200
Do. 8 do. 500 do. ,, ,, 1,200
Do. 20 do. 500 do. ,, ,, 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.

JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.

INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
1, Meadow-street.

BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATION IN TIMING OF TRAINS.

THE public is hereby informed that on and from the 1st March, 1885, PASSENGER TRAINS WILL RUN to the time given below:—

MAIN LINE.

	Mail A.M.	Mixed. A.M.
Departure from Bhownagar	7-30	10-45. P.M.
Departure Dhola	9- 8	1-13 P.M.
Arrival Wadhwan Junction	12-50	6- 4. P.M.
	Mail P.M.	Mixed. A.M.
Departure from Wadhwan Junc-	2- 0	7-10. P.M.
Departure Dhola	5-52	12-12.
Arrival Bhownagar	7-30	2-27.

BRANCH LINE.

Departure Dhorajl	10-52	A.M.
Arrival Dhola	4-53	P.M.
Departure Dhola	1-35	,,
Arrival Dhorajl	7-35	,,

The charge for 3rd class passengers by the mail trains between Bhownagar and Wadhwan junction will be 3 pies per mile.

The mail trains will not stop at the following stations:—
Varte. Ninsala.
Sanoshra. Kundli.
Ujalvav.

CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ghadechi, 14 February, 1885.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. E. M. WALTON wishes to intimate to the Public that he has ADMITTED Mr. HERBERT BROMLEY, Dental Surgeon, (late of London), as a PARTNER in his PRACTICE from THIS DATE.

N.B.—Mr. Walton has not left Bombay, or retired from Practice, as currently reported. Future address:—
Messrs. WALTON & BROMLEY,
Dental Surgeons.
Bombay, February 2, 1885.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

A MEETING of the GUARANTORS of the BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1885, at 5 o'clock p m., to appoint an Executive Committee and pass a resolution respecting the date of opening.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FERGUSSON will preside.

F. FORBES ADAM,
President of Guarantors.
Bombay, February 20, 1885.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Prepared by Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietor Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND and a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indi Bazar

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Mar 4 near Jumma Mas[illegible].

£50 STERLING A YEAR to be received in quarterly instalments from age 35

Costs, if commenced at age		Per mensem. £ s. d.	
20	1.b..	0 10 8	No medical examination is required for this provision Forms very simple.
,, ,, ,,	25 ..	0 14 6	
,,	30 ..	1 0 5	
,,	35 ..	1 10 1	
,, ,, ,,	40 ..	2 7 7	

£500 STERLING payable at 55 age or at death of previous.

Costs, if commenced at age		Per mensem. Civil. £ s. d.	Military. £ s. d.	
20	s. b...	1 10 1	1 14 3	The Military rate covers Risk of War in any part the Globe.
,, ,,	25 ..	1 14 2	1 18 4	
,,	30 ..	2 0 4	2 4 6	
,, ,,	35 ..	2 10 5	2 14 7	
,, ,,	40 ..	3 7 6	3 11 5	

RATES FOR OTHER AGES, and FOR OTHER AMOUNTS, FORMS OF PROPOSAL, CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE, and all information may be obtained on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay, or to any of the Standard Company's Agents. Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.

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THE "CARRAGO" NOSEBAND

DOES AWAY WITH THE BIT AND GIVES PERFECT CONTROL OVER THE HARDEST PULLER.

Testimonial from Mr. John W. Wheal, the well-known Trainer.

DEAR SIRS,

The "Carrago" Noseband with which you supplied me is really wonderful; I have had ridden some very hard pullers with the greatest success, the most perfect control being obtained. In my opinion they are equally useful for Hunting, Polo, Harness, or Training, for the animal will most easily turn any way required.

JOHN WHITEHEAD WHEAL.

Price Rs. 4 each.

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

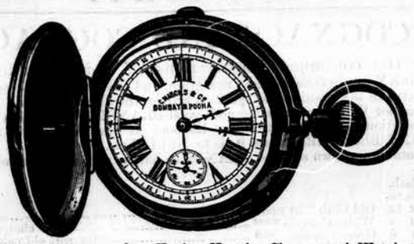
CHRONOGRAPHS & RACING WATCHES

MANUFACTURED BY

POONA, 1, East-street. } C. MARCKS & CO. { BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade-road

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have pleasure in acquainting their numerous Constituents that the Chronographs and Racing Watches enumerated here below are in every respect RELIABLE, DURABLE, and THE MOST PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS EVER MADE:—

Best value obtainable anywhere, Rs. 125 net cash.



In case, with spare glass, spare main spring, and a 2-years' guarantee.

The Illustration represents one of our Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watches in sterling silver case. The long seconds hand is an independent one with three actions, *viz.*, starting, stopping, and flying back to zero, all of which are effected by a pressure on the button projecting near the figure 12 of the dial. The escapement is a lever one fitted with COMPENSATION balance, so as to keep accurate time in ANY climate. Price, net cash ... ... Rs. 125 0

The same works in crystal case. Net cash 110 0

A large collection of high-class Chronograph Gold Watches always in stock, varying in price from Rs. 510 to... ... ... 750 0

Watches with Chronograph hand at the back, of a cheaper quality, each at Rs. 75, 85, and 95 0

We are ready to exchange any of the above if, on receipt, not approved of. Repair executed by the most experienced Workmen at very low prices.

C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK.)

DRESS FABRICS

"DIRECT from the LOOM to the CONSUMER!!" Showing a Great Saving to the Purchaser!!!

(ANY LENGTH CUT.)

THE Bradford Manufacturing Co.,

BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE,

ENGLAND.

Will, on receipt of letter or post card, promptly forward, post free, to any address, a Sample Parcel of Patterns of all the Leading Novelties in Dress Goods to suit every Season of the year, and every climate, at prices to meet every class of Society. Innumerable Press Opinions testify to the excellence of the Fabrics, and the great advantages offered to the public. The "Century Cashmeres," which received the highest awards (Silver Medals) at the International Health and Crystal Palace Exhibitions, are in ever-increasing demand. Export Orders over £1 in value delivered free to any of the principal ports in England. Write at once and mention this paper.

SAMUEL CLARKE'S

PATENT

PYRAMID NURSERY LAMP FOOD WARMERS.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE PATENT PYRAMID FOOD WARMERS AND NIGHT LIGHTS.

The food which is required to be kept hot, to be placed in the porcelain panakin, and water in the tin vessel—just sufficient to admit of the porcelain panakin being placed therein. Care should be taken in lighting the Night Lights not to injure the top, which is a protection for the wick, but simply apply a lighted match or taper, and allow the material to melt away.

No. 1	Holds Half-pint Food, besides Water ...	Rs. 3 4 0	each.
No. 2.	„ Three-quarters Pint Food „ ...	„ 3 12 0	„
No. 3.	„ One Pint Food „ ...	„ 4 8 0	„
Clarke's Pyramid Night Lamps...		„ 1 0 0	„
„	Pyramid Night Lights in Boxes containing Eight Lights, burn Nine Hours ...	„ 1 0 0	per box

The Lamps have been under the patronage of the Royal and Imperial Families of England, Germany, and Russia, for the last thirty years. They are peculiarly suited for *India*, where it is so desirable to dispense with fires. All mothers find them invaluable both in the nursery and sick room.

Manufactured by the Patentee, SAMUEL CLARKE, Patent Pyramid Night Light Works, Child's Hill, London

N.B.—See that the Patentee's Name is on the Lamp.

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

FREE FROM FUSEL-OIL.

Everywhere in demand.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

Price per dozen case Rs. 26, subject to Cash Discount.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

Sole Agents in Bombay.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SAMUEL RICHARDS & CO., LONDON—SOLE AGENTS FOR HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS.

VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL

STEAM ENGINES.

CIRCULAR & BAND SAW BENCHES.

PORTABLE ENGINES (ON TWO WHEELS) *For Hilly Districts and Rough Roads.*

E. S. HINDLEY, 11, Queen Victoria St., LONDON, E.C.

Catalogues on Application.

Orders through Shippers or Remittance on London House.

'SERIOUS REFLECTIONS'

AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE

BY THE LATE

GEORGE-ABERIGH MAI KAY

UNDER THE NOM DE PLUME

OF

OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN

300 pages; Demy 8vo. Cloth-bound

Price Rs. 2-8.

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„ 8	4	„	10
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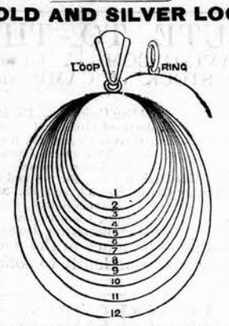
„ 11	6	„	13
„ 12	7	„	14
„ 13	8	„	15
„ 14	9	„	17
„ 15	10	„	18
„ 17	11	„	20
„ 20	12	„	22



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„ 33	4	„	36
„ 38	5	„	42
„ 42	6	„	46
„ 48	7	„	52
„ 54	8	„	58
„ 60	9	„	64
„ 66	10	„	72
„ 80	11	„	85
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Ragnee, Bhoirabee.
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